The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY MAY 10, 1900 XXXIX—NO 8

How is your Wind?

If you are short of breath; if your heart flutters or palpitates; if you have pain in left side or in chest; if your pulse is irregular, or you have choking sensations, weak or hungry spells, fainting or sinking spells, remember, Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is especially adapted to remove just that class of disorders. It is a heart and blood tonic which strengthens the heart, purifies the blood and gives new life to the weak and weary.

"Shortness of breath, severe palpitation and smothering spells disabled me for any labor. After using three bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I was entirely relieved of distress and from that time on my recovery was rapid." A. C. PAYNE, Morgantown, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold at all druggists on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON LANEL, East Side Jewelry Store 26 East Main street

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street

Slusser's Vegetable Pills rouse the liver to healthy action, give tone to the stomach and invigorate the kidneys At druggists

Great opportunity offered to good, reliable men. Salary of $15 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture and Insect Destroyer in the country Send stamp, American Mfg Co Terre Haute, Ind

PULLMAN PARLOR CARS.

New Run Between Cleveland and Cincinnati Over the C., A. & C. Ry.

Entirely new equipment has been added to the through car service between Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati over the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway. The new equipment consists of Pullman parlor cars fresh from the famous car building establishment at Pullman.

These cars combine all the comforts of up-to-date travel. The roomy arm chairs are of a new pattern and are particularly comfortable. They are arranged in front of unusually large plate glass windows through which the dissolving scenery may be enjoyed en route. The smoking apartment is also roomy, and the ladies retiring room shows a marked improvement in size and convenience. It is fitted up with a dresser having a large plate glass mirror.

The new cars ride very smoothly. They run every day, leaving Cleveland 8.35 a. m., Akron 9:56 a. m., Orrville 10.50 a. m. arrive Columbus at 2:10 a. m., Cincinnati 5:40 p. m. Returning leave Cincinnati 8:30 a. m., Columbus 11:45 a. m., Mt. Vernon 1:15 p. m., Millersburg 2:35 p. m., Orrville 3:17 p. m., Akron 4:15 p. m., arrive in Cleveland 5:40 p. m. Connection is made at Orrville for Mansfield, Crestline and Chicago, and at Columbus for Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Farm for Sale.

A fine grain and stock farm of 160 acres in one of the best agricultural and stock counties of Southwest Missouri. Sixty-eight head of steers were fattened and marketed off the place in 1898. The farm is within six miles of Nevada, Vernon county, a city of 20,000 inhabitants and five railroads. Price $30 per acre. Might exchange for good clean stock of merchandise in Stark or adjoining counties. Address, A. Zimmerman, Beach City, O

Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15c and 25c.

TONSILINE

CURES

SORE THROAT

TONSILINE is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline not only cures Sore Throats of all kinds very quickly, but is a positive, never-failing and speedy cure for Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy.

25 and 50 cents, all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

M. E. CONSTITUTION.

Report of the Commission Made to Conference.

THE ORGANIC LAW IS DEFINED.

Names Articles of Religion, General Rules In 1808 Discipline and All Legislation Under Head of "The General Conference"—Rights of Laymen.

CHICAGO, May 9.—At the Methodist general conference the devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. J. H. Potts, of Michigan, while Bishop Ninde presided over the business session.

A matter of importance before the conference was the report of the commission on the organic law of the church. This commission was appointed by the general conference of 1896 and was made up of two bishops, six ministers and three laymen, among whom were the leading authorities in the church. It had several protracted sessions, according to its secretary, the Rev. C. W. Smith, of Pittsburg, every question bearing on the subject being submitted to the most careful scrutiny.

The real work of the commission was to decide on what is the organic law of the church—or, in other words, what is the constitution?

The movement for determining precisely what these limits are began in 1888. It will probably close with the adoption of the present commission's report, modified, if at all, by a few verbal changes. The report names as the organic law of the church the articles of religion, the general rules as they appeared in the discipline of 1808, and all that legislation which appears under the head of "The general conference."

Only the first paragraphs of the report were considered by the conference. One of these served to show the sentiment relative to lay representation in the annual convention. It is clear that this will be resisted by the ministry.

The report of the special commission confirming the recent action of the general conference in granting equal lay and ministerial representation at all general conferences, but, except under special provision excluding laymen from all annual conference, was adopted after a hot debate.

SOLDIERS BESIEGED BY FILIPINOS.

Friendly Native Finally Obtained Relief. Colonel Pettit on Trial by Court-martial at Manila.

MANILA, May 9.—A force of rebels, May 2, attacked 20 men of Company I, of the Forty-fourth regiment, stationed at Barotac, Iloilo province, on the island of Panay. Three of the Americans were killed and seven wounded.

The enemy, estimated to number 400 men, surrounded Barotac and attacked the place on all sides. After two men had been killed and four wounded the American commander sent four men to try and get through to communicate with the remainder of the company at Dumangas. Of the four men one was killed and three wounded. The latter managed to return to Barotac. A friendly native brought news of the fight to a company of the Twenty-sixth, who succored the garrison of Barotac on the night of May 3. The enemy's losses were heavy.

A courtmartial composed of General Hall, presiding, General Grant, and several colonels, convened at Manila to try Colonel James S. Pettit, of the Thirty-first volunteer infantry, on the charge of violating the sixty-second article of war in having delivered the captured outlaw, Juan Ramos, to the local authorities of Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, with the result that Ramos was almost instantly killed, without trial.

Pedro Paterno, the former president of the so-called Filipino cabinet, who was recently captured in the mountains of Trinidad, has arrived here and has been placed incommunicado in the political jail. He is suffering greatly from sickness.

RAINS HELP IN INDIA.

Baron Curzon Reported the Famine Situation Improved in Madras and Mysore.

LONDON, May 9.—The secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, has received the following message from the viceroy of India, Baron Curzon, of Kendleston:

"The conditions have materially improved in Madras and Mysore, in consequence of the recent rains. In the remainder of the affected districts the distress is increasing in intensity, owing to the want of fodder and water and the increasing heat. The number of persons now in receipt of relief is 5,617,000."

Widener's Gift to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The magnificent mansion formerly occupied by P. A. B. Widener, the millionaire traction magnate, and presented by him to the Free Library of Philadelphia in memory of his deceased wife, was formally transferred. It is designated as the Josephine Widener Memorial Branch of the Free Library.

To Give Mrs. Lawton a Pension.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A bill giving the widow of the late Major General Henry W. Lawton a pension of $70 per month was favorably reported to the senate from the committee on pensions.

Edward Clifford Hanged.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Edward Clifford was hanged in the Hudson county jail for the murder of Division Superintendent W. G. Wattson, of the West Shore railway, in 1895.

CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

Root Said He Had No Further Information — Arrest of Neely, Chief Financial Agent.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Root says that he has no information in regard to the alleged postal frauds in Havana beyond what has been published in the newspapers. The matter was investigated by Colonel Burton, of the inspector general's department, by direction of General Wood, and the order for the arrest of Neely, chief financial agent of the United States postal department in Cuba, was based on a brief telegraphic report from Colonel Burton. He gave no details of the alleged fraudulent transactions, and said he would come to Washington and give the complete results of his investigation to the authorities. He left Havana on the transport Buford Sunday night, and is expected to arrive at Fort Monroe in a day or two.

The question of the prosecution of the offenders has been referred to the department of justice.

The arrest of Neely at Rochester, N. Y., and his arraignment in New York charged with embezzling $36,000 of United States funds from the postoffice in Havana, caused some surprise at the postoffice department here, but not at the war department, which had ordered his arrest. Mr. Neely lived at Muncie, Ind., before he was sent to Cuba as a postal clerk when tthe United States took possession and assumed direction of government there. Major Rathbone was appointed director of the postoffice department in Cuba and Neely was one of the postal clerks appointed to accompany him. He was afterward promoted.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Neely was arraigned and held in $10,000 bail for examination on Wednesday.

Mr. Neely early sent out for bail and was able to deposit with the clerk two $10,000 treasury certificates, so that he was relieved from the necessity of going to the Ludlow-street jail. Neely arrived in this city on the steamer Mexico on Thursday and went to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Neely had $6,592 cash with him, mostly in $500, $100, $50, $20 and $10 bills, with a considerable amount of gold, both Spanish and American. He wore two diamond rings which he said were worth $500 each.

ARMOR NO PROTECTION AGAINST NEW SHELL

Startling Invention by a United States Naval Officer Discussed In Secret In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Some facts almost startling in their importance were laid before the senate in secret legislative session at the conclusion of the regular open session. They related, it is understood, to the invention of a shell by a prominent officer of the United States navy—a shell superior in every essential quality to any now in use either by this or by any other government.

The facts, which were in possession of only a few senators, were deemed so important that the senate decided to consider them in secret session.

It appears that Senator Tillman, who had called at the naval department, gave the information. A prominent official of the navy department said, it is understood, that the tests of all sorts of armor, including the Krupp armor, had been made. No piece of armor submitted to the test, it is understood, was able to withstand the test. The shell, fired from high-power guns, penetrated the armor almost as bullets fired from a Krag-Jorgensen rifle would penetrate green wood, the difference being that the armor plates split from the point of impact. It is said this was true of the Krupp armor, as well as of the armor tested.

The shell which was so effective was not described; indeed, the navy department is guarding jealously all details concerning its construction. It is the wish to keep foreign governments from obtaining information.

The argument of Mr. Tillman is that, with such a projectile in the possession of the government, the details of which, sooner or later, will become known to other governments, it would not be the part of wisdom for congress to enter into contracts to purchase the high-priced armor, unless it could be so improved as to resist projectiles of the kind used at Indian Head.

PENALTIES ON MONITOR REMITTED.

Bill, One of Ten, That Went Through the House.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The house devoted most of the session to the consideration of private bills reported from the committee on claims and ten bills were passed. The most important was a bill to remit the penalties imposed by the government on the Union Iron works, of San Francisco, the builders of the monitor Monterey, for her failure to make contract speed.

Before the consideration of these bills was entered upon the house overruled the action of the ways and means committee in reporting against a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information regarding the materials used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, which is on file in the internal revenue office. The majority of the committee contested that this information could not be furnished under the revised statutes, and that it will betray secrets, but the resolution was adopted. This was preliminary to the opening of the fight for the Grout bill in the committee on agriculture.

Powell Wants Contract Annulled.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Major Charles F. Powell, corps of engineers, in charge of river and harbor improvements in West Virginia, has made a report to the war department, recommending the annulment of the contract with Contractor McDonald for the construction of locks and dams on the Monongahela river, because of his failure to comply with the requirements of his contract. Mr. McDonald is under $500,000 bond.

THE POPULISTS MET.

Butler Called National Convention to Order.

DIFFERENCES ARISE AS TO TOWNE.

Allen Fighting His Nomination for Vice-Presidency—Butler and Pettigrew Are Sharply Antagonizing Allen—May Be Fought Out In Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, May 9.—The National People's party convention was called to order today by National Chairman Butler. Differences of opinion exist among the delegates as to the policy to be pursued with reference to the nomination of a candidate for the vice presidency. As time goes on it becomes more evident that this is practically the only question the convention will have to decide. There is occasional reference to the platform, and it is understood that a few long-headed leaders have been drawing up plans and suggesting propositions for incorporation in the declaration of principles; but the great majority of persons in attendance are discussing the vice presidential problem.

The greatest difference of opinion among the delegates is shown in the Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri delegations. Nebraska delegates feel that they are in a peculiarly delicate position, because they are especially anxious to subserve the interests of Mr. Bryan. Senator Allen, who may be considered the leader of the delegation, as he is also the especial champion of Mr. Bryan, is exercising himself especially to secure that action which will most certainly redound to Bryan's benefit. A majority of the delegates from Nebraska are apparently favorable to the reference of the whole question to a committee of one from each state to be appointed to confer with the Democrats at Kansas City, and it is believed that Senator Allen is in accord with this sentiment.

In his exhortations to the delegation he has dwelt especially upon the importance of avoiding the complication like that which the nomination of Watson for vice-president caused in 1896.

In this position Senator Allen is sharply antagonized by Senator Butler, of North Carolina, and Senator Pettigrew, of this state. The United States senators who are present hold conflicting opinions upon this all-absorbing question, and it begins to look as if they would carry their differences into the convention arena itself.

A New Yorker is here trying to stir up a sentiment for Sulzer for vice-president, and there is some talk of ex-Vice President Stevenson.

A M'KINLEY CONVENTION.

West Virginia Republicans Instruct Their Delegates to Vote for the Renomination of the President.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 9.—The state delegate convention of West Virginia Republicans was held here. Governor Atkinson presided, and 800 delegates were in attendance. The following delegates and alternates to the national convention at Philadelphia were chosen:

First district—Delegate, General G. W. Curtin; alternate, F. H. Blake.

Second district—Delegate, S. H. Gramm; alternate, C. A. Whiteshot.

Third district—Delegate, Colonel J. E. Dana; alternate, S. F. Morris.

Fourth district—Delegate, E. H. Flynn; alternate, Rev. C. H. Payne (colored).

The resolutions included a recommendation for a less stringent carrying out of the civil service laws. A delegate introduced a resolution denouncing civil service as a whole, but it was voted down overwhelmingly.

The financial plank was as follows:

"We congratulate the people that the Republican party has kept its beneficent pledge for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money, whether of paper, silver or gold, by wise and courageous legislation. The Republican party now stands, as it has always stood, for such financial legislation as benefits all the people alike, the borrower as well as the lender, the laborer as well as the employer, and such as equalize and lower the rates of interest."

The resolutions indorse expansion and the McKinley administration. The committee on credentials ousted from his seat in the convention Dr. J. J. Haptonstall, of Fayette county, the man who, as a Republican member of the legislature, held out and refused to vote for Senator Scott last year.

The delegates-at-large, and the district delegates as well, are instructed to vote for President McKinley's renomination at Philadelphia next month.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROADS.

Their Convention Met at Cincinnati To-Day—Howard Selected for Temporary Chairman.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The Middle-of-the Road Populist national convention was called to order in Robinson's opera house today. Former Congressman Howard, of Alabama, will be recommended to the convention for temporary chairman.

Ignatius Donnelly's boom for the presidential nomination presented a healthy appearance last evening, but there is little mention of a candidate for vice president in case Mr. Donnelly should be selected for the first place.

A surprise was the presentation of the names of Former Congressman H. W. Howard, of Alabama, for president, and D. Clem Weaver, of Nebraska, for vice president.

Found Counterfeit Plates.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Chief Wilkie and Operative William J. Burns, of the secret service, obtained possession of the plates from which were made the counterfeit $20 notes which were put in circulation last week.

Defended U. S. Military Authorities.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The argument for the defense in the Coeur d'Alene investigation was made today by John Cheney, representing the state of Idaho and incidentally defending the course of the United States military authorities.

KRUGER OPENED VOLKSRAAD

He Alluded Feelingly to Joubert—Chairs of Dead Members Filled With Flowers.

PRETORIA, Monday, May 7.—The official closing of the 1899 volksraad, which brok up unofficially in September last, took place today. The vacant seats of General Joubert and General DeCook and others were filled with flowers. The hall was crowded, a large number of ladies being present.

In the prayer of the chaplain an allusion to General Joubert moved many to tears. After the prayer the raad adjourned to the afternoon, when the session of 1900 was inaugurated.

President Kruger, in his speech opening the session, alluded feelingly to the vacancies. Referring to Gen. Joubert, he said:

"Future generations will be able to judge the work of the deceased, whose demeanor inspired the enemy with respect and whose humane and brave conduct gave fame and importance to the state among civilized nations."

The world's feeling was with the republics in the struggle, said Kruger The government, he said, would do all in its power toward peace. President Kruger stated that the finances of the country were satisfactory and the condition of the mines flourishing.

THE BOERS AGAIN FLED.

Left Clothing and Ammunition, After Making a Stand at the Zand River.

LONDON, May 8.—The war office issued the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Smaldeel, May 8:

"General Hutton, with mounted infantry, reconnoitered yesterday to the Zand river and found the enemy in considerable force. General Broadwood's brigade of cavalry, with General Ian Hamilton's force, performed the same operation with much the same result.

"General Hunter reports that he occupied Fourteen Streams yesterday without opposition, owing, in a great measure, to the dispositions made by General Paget on the left bank of the Vaal river at Warrenton, where his artillery fire rendered the enemy's position practically untenable. A six-inch gun was found most useful.

"As the Sixth and half the Fifth brigades of infantry advanced under cover of the artillery the enemy retired precipitately, abandoning their clothing, ammunition and personal effects."

ROBERTS PRAISED RHODES' WORK

Colonel Kekewich Also Commended the Assistance of the Magnate.

LONDON, May 9.—The Gazette contained a dispatch from Lord Roberts enclosing Colonel Kekewich's report of the operations at Kimberley. Lord Roberts pays high tribute to the tact, judgment and resolution of Colonel Kekewich and his forces, and adds that Cecil Rhodes, the mayor and other citizens rendered the most valuable assistance in helping to maintain order among the civil inhabitants, encouraging them to hold out, attending to the sick and wounded and generally co-operating with the military commander. He also said:

"By the active part which he took in raising the Kimberley Light Horse and providing horses for all the mounted troops at Kimberley, Mr. Rhodes, in particular, contributed materially to the successful defense of the place." Colonel Kekewich also praised Rhodes' work.

STREET CAR STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS.

Four Thousand Men Out—Riots Followed Attempts to Run Cars—Six Persons Injured.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—This city is in the throes of a great street car strike.

More than 4,000 men are involved in the strike. They demand complete recognition of the union to the extent that the company shall discharge all non-union employes and grant a rate of 20 cents per hour.

Rioting and attempts at violence on the non-union crews were prevalent whenever a car appeared. Despite the police there were wild scenes of disorder in the very heart of the business section. Motormen and conductors were stoned and driven from their cars, while the passengers fled terrified and preferred to join with the big stream of pedestrians which poured in from every street to the offices and stores.

Mob violence was not confined to the men alone. Women and children who sympathized with the strikers hurled stones and epithets of contempt at those who tried to handle the cars. In the numerous attacks during the morning hour six persons were injured.

SHARKEY WON THE FIGHT.

Knocked Out Choynski at the End of the Second Round.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Tom Sharkey, at Tattersall's, knocked out Joe Choynski, of California, in two rounds. The fighting was of the hurricane order, both men landing repeatedly, but Sharkey had the fight well in hand throughout. The knock-out blow was a left jolt to the jaw just as the bell sounded at the end of the second round.

Princeton Theological Commencement.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 9.—The final exercises of the eighty-eighth annual commencement of the theological seminary were held here. John E. McCook, in behalf of the board of directors, addressed the graduating class, which numbered 74. Mr. McCook, in the course of his address, advised the graduates to be careful not to become entangled in adverse criticism of the Presbyterian creed. Rev. Maitland Alexander, of Pittsburg, announced the awards of fellowships and prizes.

GERMANY UNFRIENDLY.

The Emperor Wants England to Remain Neutral.

PARIS, May 9.—[By Associated Press]—A Nationalist newspaper, The Patrie, in a dispatch from London, claims to have discovered the real reason for the friendly attitude of Emperor William of Germany toward Great Britain at the present juncture, which, it declares, is the German emperor's belief that war between Germany and the United States is possible, and that in view of such a contingency he wishes to win over Great Britain to neutrality. Continuing, The Patrie recalls the friction caused by the action of the German naval commander, Admiral Diederichs, at Manila, and affirms that the opposition of the United States to Emperor William's dream of founding a greater Germany in Brazil and Argentine is responsible for the coldness of the relations between the two countries.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populists Meet in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—[By Associated Press]—The national convention of the middle of-the-road Populists met this afternoon in Robinson's opera house. All the states and territories were represented except Arizona, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina and Vermont. D. Clem Weaver called the convention to order. M. W. Haward, of Alabama, was chosen temporary chairman, and in an address urged departure from the folly of 1899, fusing with the Democrats and a modification of the platform so as to make silver less prominent, and instead putting forward government control of the currency, ownership of public utilities and the initiative and referendum.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

The St. Louis Platform of 1896 is Reaffirmed.

HARTFORD, May 9.—[By Associated Press]—The Connecticut Republican state convention platform reaffirmed the St. Louis platform of 1896. On trusts it says: "So far as those great corporations lessen the cost of production, without lowering the standard of wages, to command the markets world to the advantage of the American consumer and wage earner, they may all be endorsed; but laws should be enacted to protect the stockholders from fraud, laborers against injustice, and consumers from extortion."

NOT A CAR RUNNING.

St. Louis Police Cannot Guard the Lines.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—[By Associated Press]—Not a street car is moving today, and the general manager says no attempt will be made to run cars unless ample police protection is given. Yesterday's protection was entirely inadequate. He says he has enough men to man cars, but does not want to expose them to danger. The chief of police says his force is too small to afford the protection necessary, but he would undertake to protect one line if the company chooses to operate it.

W. & L. E. NOTES.

A Change is Instituted in the Sherrodsville Mine Run.

Taking effect Monday morning, a change will be instituted in the W. & L. E Sherrodsville mine run. Conductor Harry Weiler and crew were sent to Sherrodsville this morning, at which place they will handle the output of the Thompson and Somers mines and of the Craig Stone quarry. Conductor Jacob Rippel, who had charge of the old mine run, will handle the output of the Somerdale mines, and haul the product into the Columbia yards. Conductor Weiler's crew will be stationed permanently at Sherodsville and vicinity. The change was necessitated by the vast increases in the output of the mines along the east division of the road, and officials say that it will be permanent. The new Thompson mine alone is expected to mine one hundred carloads per day during the summer. Conductor Rippel for some time has hauled the coal into the local yards but the increase in the amount mined rendered it impossible to continue the run.

Monday was one of the dullest days in the history of the W. & L. E. yards in Massillon. The tracks and switches were almost cleared of outbound cars on Sunday, leaving little or nothing for today. Officials stated this morning that it was doubtful whether more than two trains would be sent out during the day.

Carl Reichel is repairing cars at Terminal Junction.

Piles Cured Without the Knife!

Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee, No Cure, No Pay. Price, $1. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SPIDER'S CHAPS.

By WOLCOTT LE CLEAR BEARD.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER II.

IN WHICH SPIDER SAVES HIS ENEMY'S LIFE

Back of the narrow flat that bordered the river rose a cliff of shining, black basalt, forming the edge of the tableland, or mesa, as it is called, which stretches away for hundreds of miles, a treeless, arid plain that reaches out of the United States nearly half way through Mexico. On the edge of this mesa our camp had been made, and here on the morning set for the crossing the great herd was gathered.

Since long before daylight the cowboys had been riding hard, galloping

He waved his hand as he passed me.

and shouting madly as they brought hurrying in the stragglers that had wandered up or down the river. Every man was trying to do the work of three men. Mounted on a gentle pony, and leaning hard on one stirrup to ease the other foot, I tried to help, but with an arm in a sling and an ankle incapacitated one does not succeed well in herding cattle.

A couple of cattle had broken away from the herd, and I was trying to chase them back. I failed signally. I could not follow their twists and turns, on account of my ankle, which was hurt by the pressure against the stirrup every time my horse suddenly changed the direction in which he was going. I had nearly given up when Spider, his pony on the keen jump, flashed by and took up the pursuit. He waved his hand as he passed me and tried to shout, but his throat was filled with dust, and the nearest he could come to his usual shrill cheer was a sort of spluttering gasp.

In a very few minutes the cattle were safely reunited with the herd. I had never seen Spider work with cattle, and his ready skill surprised me. Certainly he showed none of the awkwardness of which the Ballet Girl had complained. I was returning to the herd, when Spider emerged from the cloud of dust that surrounded it and cantered forward to meet me.

"Look a-yer!" he cried in a tone of authority as soon as he was close enough to be heard. "You ain' got no business here. You ain't no good, nohow, in the shape like you are, an you'll only do yourself up worse. Go up on that there little rise, where you can see everything an won't hurt yerself. Me'n the boys, we'll tend ter the cattle all right."

Spider's command that I should retire was so plainly prompted by a solicitude for my welfare that I could not have resented his tone even had it not amused me as it did. Besides, he was perfectly right. I was of no use whatever in the herding. Evidently intending to see that his orders were fully carried out, Spider rode by my side as I slowly cantered toward the rise that he had pointed out to me. Though the stirrup leathers of the borrowed saddle were far too long for him, though they were pulled up as far as they would go, and though the saddle itself was so large that it would have had room in it for several boys of Spider's size, still Spider rode superbly. I saw that when he was after those cattle. The pony he was riding on was one of my own, and though Spider had had the choice of several he had chosen the most unmanageable animal of them all. Cappy Lee was the last man who had attempted to ride the brute. He had been promptly bucked off. He told me afterward that he had turned a somersault so quickly that he had seen the canvas patch that decorated the back of his trousers.

"How does the pony carry you, Spider?" I asked as we rode along together.

"Like a bird. Concho an me's ol' frien's. He like some. He won' try no funny business when I'm ridin 'm," replied Spider, with a happy grin, as he leaned forward and patted the pony's neck. Concho generally carried his ears pointing directly toward his tail. He rolled the whites of his eyes in acknowledgment of the caress and cocked his ears for an instant; then he laid them back again. To me his conduct was not reassuring.

"If I were in your place, I wouldn't try any of those tricks of yours," said I. I was speaking only of tricks of horsemanship, but Spider misunderstood me.

"You ain't seen me doin no tricks terday, I reckon," he said in a tone that showed that he was rather hurt at what I said. "You ain't a-goin ter see none, neither. I'm herdin now. It's business, an I'm in it fer all I'm worth. You watch'n see'f I ain't. I jus' go back now." Wheeling around on his hind legs, Concho bucked himself toward the herd as I mounted the rise to which I had been bound.

The lean, hungry looking cattle gathered on the plain were blended into an indistinguishable mass by the thin cloud of dust that hung over them, thrown up by their hoofs as they pawed the loose sand. Here and there flashed a glint of dull light, where the sunlight that filtered through the dust was reflected from a tossing horn. With intervals between them, cowboys galloped around the herd, half of them going in one direction, half in the other. They passed in front of the herd and then vanished around its back, when they could only be distinguished by the pillar of dust, thicker than that overhanging the herd, that followed each man as he rode.

A little to one side the foreman sat on his horse, with Spider close by him. Then, evidently directed by his chief, Spider galloped over the plain and passed into the gorge that made a passage between the cliff and the river flat. The foreman cantered up to me.

"I reckon we better get this here job done about as quick as we know if we're goin ter do it," he said as he came within speaking distance. "We'll have ter drive 'em all ter once too. The river's risin, an ther won' be no time ter split 'em up into bunches, an then get 'em over one bunch at a time like we oughter. Can't say how far the water'll rise er how long it'll stay riz, now it's started. I jus' sent the kid ter look at a watermark I set an hour ago. Here he comes, now." As he spoke Spider rode up.

"Here's yer stake," said he, holding the notched stick up for inspection. "Water was a han an a half over it when I got there. Stake was clean outer sight, an I had ter hunt for it."

"Ye see," said the foreman, turning to me. "We'll sure have ter go er get stuck here. Reckon we'd better get things a-movin. Whatjer think?"

There was but one thing to do. I nodded assent, and, followed by Spider, the foreman galloped back to his charge.

Then there were shouts from the men; the cattle moved slowly forward, and, like a great serpent, the herd strung itself across the plain and through the gorge that led to the river, halting for a moment on the flat below.

"Now string 'em out an get 'em to runnin, so's they can't stop themselves," commanded the foreman. "When you're gettin 'em inter the drink, ride on the down stream side all you can, so's they can't head that way. Try'n have a little sense, if yer can. Now, then, ready? Let 'er go!"

The waiting cowboys put spurs to their horses and started. After a moment's hesitation the great mass of cattle moved slowly toward the river. The men behind them urged them on with shots and blows and cries. Darting to the head of the herd, Hollis wormed his way in, and with the heavy honda or loop ring of his lariat flogged the leading cattle, patriarchal old bulls that were accustomed to move with deliberation. Determined not be outdone by his enemy, Spider dashed forward and arrived an instant later. The nimble little cow pony slid in among the cattle and was here, there and everywhere in an instant, while his rider whipped, spurred and yelled like a madman.

A sort of clumsy ripple that reminded me of the movement of logs jammed in a river passed along the length of the herd; then the cattle broke into a lumbering gallop. The gallop was much faster than it seemed. First Hollis and then Spider broke through the head of the herd, and, riding diagonally forward, tried to get to one side of the rush. I could see that their horses were going at a rate that they could hardly have bettered if their lives had been depending on their speed.

Hollis was ahead, with Spider immediately behind and trying to pass him, and, aided by his light weight, Spider succeeded in passing. He reached the outside of the path pursued by the herd, and, wheeling his horse, swooped down on the flank of the body of cattle, still yelling and flogging as he urged it on.

Hollis also had nearly passed out of the danger line when his horse lurched forward and fell, throwing his rider some distance from him, directly in line of the rushing herd that was bearing down upon them. He had stepped into a badger hole. The horse scrambled to his feet and galloped on, but for a moment Hollis, apparently stunned, lay where he had fallen.

No one could do anything to help—there was no time. In another instant Hollis rose unsteadily to his feet. There

Covering the foremost bull of the herd, he fired.

was a bowlder a few feet distant, and he made for it in a limping run. He drew a pistol as he knelt behind the rock, and hurriedly covering the foremost bull of the herd, now terribly close to him, he fired. The bull plunged headlong against the bowlder and lay with his body jammed across it.

The cattle were not quite stampeded. If they had been they would have piled themselves one on top of another over the bowlder and the dead bull that rested against it until, with their combined weight, they would have almost crushed the rock itself. As it was they turned to one side and the other as they reached the impediment, and left a little open space around it, as though the rock were a candle and the space the light it shed.

Another moment and the herd had passed, followed by a cloud of flying dust. This cloud was peopled by cowboys who waved their hands to Hollis as they went by him and shouted words of ironical consolation or counsel. One of the men advised him to engage Spider as a riding teacher. Hollis was not pleased. He made this plain in his replies to the rough jokes that were showered upon him. He was not at all the sort of person that could enjoy a joke when at his own expense.

The herd reached the river and the yellow spray was flung high in the air. Then they slowed and stopped, heaving to and fro. They were prevented from breaking down stream again by the cowboys, who stood ready to foil every such attempt, and try as they might they could not return—but not an inch forward would they stir. The river was rising fast, and more short handed than ever, now that Hollis was unhorsed, it was all that we could do to hold them where they were.

Far in the van of the herd stood Hollis' pony, girth deep in the water. Hollis caught sight of him. Retarded by his cowboy boot heels, three inches high, Hollis walked laboriously through the deep, soft sand toward the herd that stood bunched together, half in, half out of the stream. Going up to the nearest cow, Hollis put his hands on her shoulders and vaulted neatly astride of her lean back, and before the astonished animal had time to remonstrate in any way he had swung from her back to that of another which was standing next to her. From this one he swung to a third, until at last he reached a part of the herd near the middle where the animals were so packed together that they were almost incapable of movement. Then he rose to his feet and started to walk, stepping from one backbone to the next.

It was a crazy thing to do. Once before I had seen a man attempt to swing from back to back, and it was a dangerous feat enough. Such a feat as Hollis was now attempting was ten times as dangerous. Should he fall between the cattle they would close over his head and almost certainly drown him.

For some distance Hollis succeeded well enough. Each back winced as his foot pressed it, and the head belonging to the back would toss angrily. The heads were all pointing in one direction, and in order to avoid them Hollis passed diagonally across the herd in much the same manner that a boat beats to windward. He completed his first tack. With one foot on the back of a cow, the other pressing the spinal column of a vicious cream colored bull, Hollis tried to turn. The bull threw up his head and attempted to plunge. He was too closely confined to succeed in this, but he unbalanced Hollis, who, withdrawing his foot from the back of the bull, placed it on the creature that stood directly behind him, tottered for an instant, then regained his balance and brought his foot forward once more, replacing it on the bull's back. Just at this time Spider came galloping down the bank. Pulling his horse almost on to its haunches, he stared in blank amazement. He would not have been more astonished, he told me afterward, if Hollis had appeared in the guise of an angel flying over the herd and he "couldn' think er nothin more unlikely'n that."

Hollis saw Spider at the same moment. Once more he tried to turn, and this time he succeeded. As he did so his foot slipped. He made a couple of quick steps to recover his balance. He more than recovered it. He threw it the other way and fell backward at full length between the cattle.

Hollis' struggles to rise probably frightened the cattle even more than his fall had done. They heaved and surged frantically to clear themselves of their burden, and in an instant had opened a space between them through which Hollis dropped with a scream that I heard, distant as I was, far above the noise of the cattle and the shouting. Then the space closed over his head.

Not for a moment did I suppose that I should again see Hollis alive—not once in a thousand such occurrences would I have had an opportunity. As it was, by a miracle of good fortune, he came up near the heads of the cattle between which he had fallen. I saw his hand clutching at a horn. The head to which the horn belonged bellowed and tossed in its efforts to free itself. Twice it broke his hold, and twice Hollis reappeared, grasping for his life at the nearest support.

Spider instantly turned his horse and spurred straight into the press of cattle, striking and shouting and trying to scatter it. Only on the edge of the herd did he succeed. The rest of the cattle were packed too closely, and there was not time for them to move. Still spurring, Spider snatched his lariat from where it hung on his saddle, closing the loop in order to increase its length. He swung it and cast. The rope fell fair and true across the neck of the steer to which Hollis was clinging. Hollis grasped it instantly.

The cattle heaved and pushed as they felt the strain of the tightened line over their backs. Spider tried desperately to bring the end of his lariat to the saddle horn, where he could secure it, but he was forced away by the cattle until the rope would not reach. Then the cattle gave back a little. Hollis took in the slack afforded by this movement, and opening the loop with one hand, tried to get it over his head and shoulders.

"Le' me have it!" shrieked Spider. "Le' me have the slack—I can't get the rope t' the horn 'less you do. I can't pull y'out with jus' my han'. Le' me have it—quick!"

Hollis strained the rope harder than ever. Though he could not get the loop over his shoulders, he did get one arm through, and then, clutching the lariat in his hand, he jerked the line dangerously as he struggled to rise between the cattle.

"Slack off till I c'n fast the rope!" called Spider despairingly. "I can't hol' ter my saddle else."

The rope was strained until it sung like a harp string. With a quick turn of his wrist Spider wrapped the end of the lariat around his hand and held on with all the strength of his tough little body. Clinging to the horn with his left hand, he was dragged farther and farther out of his saddle. Finally his hold on the horn was broken, his pony dashed riderless up the bank, while Spider hung by the rope, counterbalanced by Hollis at the other end.

"Let go!" I roared to him as I pushed my horses down the bank in order to attempt the assistance that I knew I could not give. "Let go the line and get out while you can! Don't you see they're closing around you? Let go!"

Spider heard and shook his head. He had no intention whatever of letting go. Dragged upward by Hollis' superior weight, he was hanging with his feet just touching the water. In spite of his desperate hold the lariat was slipping through Spider's hands. His face was getting white under its tan, but his teeth were set and still he held fast.

"Let go! Let go, now!" I called again. Spider did not let go, and then it was too late. A bunch of cattle, confused by the stir, that were lumbering aimlessly about, crowded against him and hemmed him in. As I rode I drew my pistol and fired three shots in rapid succession. It is a distress signal that is universally known, and if it was heard it could not fail to bring the men back to Spider's aid.

For a moment no one answered. There was no time for an answer. But I did not realize that then. I rode at the cattle and fired three more shots, this time straight into them, and three of them rolled over into the muddy water. I was so close that I could not miss, and I would cheerfully have sacrificed the whole herd just then if it would have helped Spider out. But my pistol was empty, and all I could do was to try, with the able assistance of the little bay mare I rode, to scatter the cattle that held him into the herd. Indeed the mare did far more than I in the minute that followed. Seeming to realize the situation, she plunged, kicked and even bit as she tried to force her way.

The press got thicker and thicker. The little mare could only struggle faintly against it. I was quite close to Spider now, but I might as well have been a mile away, for I could not reach him. I caught sight of his red head only once. The rest of the time I could see nothing but the strained line that hummed between the boy and the heavy man that was trying to climb by it. I could still yell, and I did. Three shots came back in answer, and in another moment help had arrived.

The cattle that held us into the herd were scattered. One of the cowboys caught my mare by the bridle and led her, protesting against the indignity, up the bank. As we went I turned my head in time to see that Cappy Lee had picked Spider up bodily by his belt and that he looked more spiderlike than ever with his legs and arms flourishing in the air as he was lifted to a seat in front of his rescuer. At the same time another man cut Spider's rope. Then, carrying the loose end to his saddle horn, he took a quick turn and galloped away. Of course the strain on Hollis' arm must have been terrible. No man could have held on, even though his life depended upon it, but Hollis had secured the loop around his wrist and had no choice but to come. Bumping over the back of one cow after another and yelling frightfullly as he came, Hollis at last dropped with a splash into the shallow water near the shore. The cowboy cast loose the rope from his saddle horn and cantered after Lee.

Released from control, the cattle scattered and soon, except for the three dead ones, there was not a cow in sight. Another attempt to cross the river then was impossible. We had done our best and had failed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OTIS LEFT MANILA.

The American General Homeward Bound on the Transport Meade.

MANILA, May 7.—The United States transport Meade sailed for the United States, with Major General Otis and his two aides-de-camp on board. The warships in port fired a major general's salute as the steamer raised her anchor.

The governor's launch left the palace carrying General Otis' and General MacArthur's staffs to the Meade. The Twentieth and Fourteenth infantries, drawn up on shore in front of the city wall, presented arms, and the bands played "Auld Lang Syne," while a shore battery saluted.

The supreme court judges and many officers called at the palace to bid farewell to General Otis, who kept at work with his accustomed energy until the moment of leaving.

The Cossacks of the Don.

The Don Cossacks are the finest looking race of men ever seen. Kingly in their carriage, tall and slender, lithe and graceful, their untamed spirit visible in every motion, their bearing is that of an unconquered people. Used as a living barrier against the Tartar invasions of Russia, they were never conquered. Living in what they call camps, each with his horse and gun, they are always ready to move in response to the emperor's call.

Their costume is a long, tight fitting coat reaching to the knee, having loose sleeves and a small, standing collar and with a row of ammunition pockets across the breast. The colored belt which encircles the Cossack's slender waist bristles with ornamented knives, daggers and pistols. Soft, high boots without heels and a great lamb's wool cap, with a little touch of color for the soft crown, and then the burka or long cape of hairy felt which they seem to wear in all sorts of weather complete the costume. These burkas appear to be worn on the theory that what keeps out the cold keeps out the heat. Anyway, these long black or white garments protect horse and rider equally from the rain and cold.—Self Culture.

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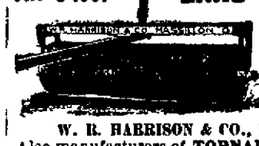
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IDAHO CONDITIONS.

L. R. Miller Says Would be Shock to Country.

STILL UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Mr. Miller Declares that the People of His State are not Allowed Liberty and Happiness—His Experiences in the Coeur D'Alene's "Bull Pens."

Levi R. Miller, who stopped off here for a few days on way home from Washington, where he appeared before the national industrial commission to give evidence concerning the Coeur D'Alene mining trouble, left Massillon Sunday night for Burke, Id. "I go," said he, "to my old home, and I hope to be able to work. But I will not go to work unless it can be done without going on my knees to the governor or his underlings and begging a permit to seek a livelihood. Before I will do that I will go into the mountains and hunt and fish until Idaho becomes a place where a man may enjoy the rights which are guaranteed him by the constitution. We are told that the right to live, to be free and to seek happiness is inalienable, and yet out there we must first go to the governor of the state and get permission to work before we are allowed to attempt to earn a living. Before I will ask any authority for a permit, I will starve.

"I have too much independence and too great a sense of manliness to bow to anything like that. The superintendent at the Tiger-Poorman has sent for me to take my old position as night watchman, and I sent him word that I will never accept it while the permit system is in effect. If the people of the United States were aware of the exact state of affairs in Idaho, how citizens were oppressed and their rights trampled under foot, there would be a revolution. A year ago Idaho had mining troubles. Martial law was then declared. Martial law is still in effect, though the state is as quiet as ever it was. That is what we object to. Though law-abiding we are made to appear lawless by the presence of troops. We do not need martial law there now, and it has not been necessary for months."

Mr. Miller's experience in the "bull pens" during the Coeur D'Alene trouble was of forty-eight hours' duration. He was released through the intervention of the superintendent of the mine where he was employed. Mr. Miller had just been discharged from a hospital, having had an attack of rheumatism and lumbago, when arrested by the United States troops. He has never been told why he was arrested. The treatment of himself and comrades by the soldiers, he said, was shameful. They did not receive half the consideration given the cattle which formerly occupied that very building, hence the name.

Mr. Miller left Massillon in 1872, and has been in the West ever since. He says Idaho would be the best place in the world to live in if it were not for the material law.

Medical Treatment Free.

The British Medical Institute offers three months services free to all invalids who call at their office, Rooms 16 and 18 Wernet Block, Canton, O., before May 15th.

A staff of eminent physicians and surgeons from the British Medical Institute, at the urgent solicitations of a large number of patients under their care in this county, have established a permanent branch office in Canton, in the Wernet block, rooms 16 and 18.

These eminent gentlemen have decided to give their services entirely free for three months (medicines excepted) to all invalids who call upon them for treatment between now and May 15. These services consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no circumstances will any charge whatever be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call between now and May 15.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weaknesses, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also rupture, goitre, cancer, and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon, assisted by one or more of his chief associates, is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Teachers' Examination.

A city examination of teachers will be held in the high school room, North street building, on Friday afternoon, May 18th, and on Saturday, May 19th.

All teachers whose certificates expire with the present year and applicants for any vacancies that may occur in the Massillon schools should attend this examination. Afternoon sessions will begin at 1 o'clock and the morning session at 8:30.

I. M. TAGGART, President. E. A. JONES, Secretary.

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STYLES FOR MEN.

Some of the Things New, Smart and Correct This Season.

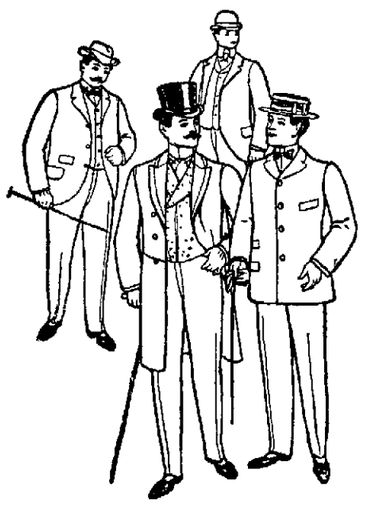
Worsteds will be used for suits in preference to other materials, but cheviots and fancy flannels will be popular also. Flannels will be in stripes more than checks, mixtures or plaids, and grays will predominate. There will be some changes in the cut and finish of outer garments, the most conspicuous of which will be the more shapely fit of the sack coats. They will be almost close fitting about the waist, with a flare button. There will also be a tendency toward "square" shoulders, and this, together with the tight waist, will give well formed men a rather military appearance. The bottom width of trousers has been decreased again, and, although some men will doubtless go to extremes in this respect, the pegtop of last season is preserved, and the slightly narrower bottom gives the leg a neater appearance that is well suited to the spring and summer months.

It is believed that more sack suits will be worn during the coming season than for many years, and more styles will be popular.

The warm weather will bring the madras ties, and by that time higher colors will be worn. String ties will not all have the bat wing ends, but will be made also with round or square ends. The polka dot tie, black or dark blue, which was put away last season, will be in good demand again.

Shirts will be just as brightly colored this season as they were last year, but the large plaid patterns will not be popular. Stripes, from the narrow pin pattern to half inch figures, and plain designs are shown by all shirtmakers. Nearly all these fancy shirts are made to be worn with white collars, but the cuffs of the same material as the shirts are attached to the garment.

The comfortable, soft finished negligee shirt, with collar and cuffs attached of the same material, will be worn



SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS.

by men who appreciate comfort, but the white, warm collar will be the fashionable thing. Socks are in line with shirts as far as color is concerned, and, although plain black and black with a small white dot will be worn and will be considered perfectly correct, young men will wear hosiery of the loud and flashy style.

The silk hat for spring and summer has a lighter curl and less bell. The brim is 1¾ to 2 inches in width, the band is of plain black silk, and the hat is light and shapely.

The derby crown is lower than it was last year and has more taper, and the brim is like that of the silk hat. Alpines in pearl, brown, drab and black will be worn, and a new alpine, without binding, trimmed with a scarf, will be favored by golfers.

The pointed toe shoe has no standing in the fashions of 1900. Shoes for walking as well as for dress are made on the common sense last. Toes are round and soles broad.

Straw hats will be like those worn last year, except that the brims will be slightly wider, and colored bands and scarfs will be more in demand. These items and illustrations are gleaned from the New York Tribune's resume of spring fashions for the well dressed man.

Stains on Table Linen.

For tea stains dip the stained portion of the cloth in a bowl of warm soft water and squeeze and press with the hands. If the tea was very strong or the stain an old one, add a few drops of ammonia to the water, or mix a little powdered chalk to a paste with water, spread it over the spot and brush off when dry.

For claret stains cover the spot while wet with a thick layer of salt. If this is not done at the time, lay the stained portion over a bowl and pour boiling water through it until the stain disappears; this also answers for coffee stains, says Table Talk.

Notes From The Jewelers' Circular.

Enamel in baby blue forms the flat top of a gold mesh purse, and on it is carried out a simple design in tracery of brilliants.

A Greek border pattern in pearls is the decidedly elegant decoration of some new shell side combs.

In fine jewelry there appears a strong fancy for setting the ruby and the diamond together.

Brooches which have the semblance of roughly hammered gold into which are sunk various colored stones represent one of the novelties.

Gold bracelets are studded across the top with turquoises graduated from one large stone in the center to small ones at either end.

Newest flat framed leather purses are very long, perhaps six inches, and quite as narrow as utility would seem to admit.

Cabochon setting of the ruby, sapphire and emerald is the latest departure in fine rings.

A THIRST FOR BLOOD

Drunken Tramps are Indians for a Night.

OLD MAN NEARLY KILLED.

With Sharp Knives They Playfully Inflicted Many Wounds Upon Their Victim—Massillon Man Returns from the Scene and Describes the Excited Community.

The people of the Tuscarawas valley, south of Massillon, are much aroused over an outrage recently committed by unknown persons. An old man who had been in the habit of taking long walks on the banks of the river, both by day and by night, wandered into a camp of drinking tramps one evening. Naturally lawless and much excited from the large amount of liquor that had been consumed, they immediately began to mistreat the old man, and finally, so the story goes, one proposed that he be made to run the gauntlet as in the olden days, when Big Foot and his tribe did the war-dance at the very spot on which they were camped. So they all drew their knives and ranging themselves in two columns started the old man down between them. Every person gave him a jab with a knife. The last tramp to strike thrust his knife into the lower part of the man's abdomen. He fell to the ground unconscious, and his assailants, for the first time realizing what they had done, hastened from the spot. The man was almost dead when assistance reached him.

All efforts to locate the brutes who inflicted the old man's injuries have thus far proved unsuccessful. The victim's name is said to be Johnson, and his home is in Somerdale. Word was received from that village Monday morning that the old man was still in a serious condition, but that there was a chance for his recovery. In some quarters Johnson's story is not believed, the suggestion being made that he inflicted the injuries upon himself while temporarily insane.

William Hodnot, of this city, has just returned from a fishing trip of two weeks, during which time he met many people of the neighborhood. He says there is great excitement in the community, and that several detectives have been engaged to assist in running down the assailants.

SIXTH FIRE IN A WEEK.

Mrs. Henry Klein's Residence Damaged to the Amount of $300.

The sixth alarm of fire turned in in Massillon during the past week, was received at the central engine house by telephone at 11:35 today, from some individual, who excitedly informed the firemen that "there was a house on fire in Grant street." Acting on this indefinite information the department left the engine house going to South Grant street by way of West Tremont street. On arriving at the intersection of the two streets, it was found, however, that the fire was located in North Grant street some distance away. The residence of Mrs. Henry Klein had caught fire about noon, from a defective flue, and on the arrival of the department, delayed as it was by making a run in the wrong direction, the entire roof and garret was ablaze. Neighbors, however, had carried all the movable furniture out, and had formed themselves into a small bucket brigade. A stream was quickly laid, and the extinguishing of the fire was the work of a short time. The roof of the house was destroyed, and the second floor badly damaged, mostly from water. The damage will probaly amount to $300, insured.

A BROKEN BRIDGE.

Patched and Broken Bridges are Unsafe for Man and Beast.

It is an old and true adage that a bridge is only as strong as its weakest timbers. Practical builders are unanimous in the opinion that it is poor policy to patch up a broken structure. It is more profitable to build it over anew.

This is also true of the human structure, designed by the greatest of architects and fashioned by the Divine Builder. When disease lays its hold on the human body it is folly to patch up the system with stimulants and drugs. It is wisdom to start at the seat of the trouble and remove the cause.

The stomach is the seat of most of our bodily ills. Keep it strong and healthy and there will be no sleepless nights, no bilious and nervous attacks. Impure blood affects the stomach and that organ at once shows its disapproval in dyspepsia, headache, nervousness, constipation, languor, catarrh, and many other ills.

Like the decaying bridge, it cannot be patched up. The whole structure must be made strong and healthy again. You must begin at the foundation, the seat of the disease. Remedies that assist in the digestion of food do not reach the cause of the trouble. They only make the stomach dependent on a stimulant.

Knox Stomach Tablets are a new combination of thoroughly tried and tested remedies for the purification of the blood, the cure of catarrh, nervousness, inactive liver, constipation, dyspepsia and all derangements of the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys. They do not act as a stimulant, but purify the blood and transform the weak and infirm into strong, healthy men and women. A single box containing fifty tablets will be worth more than gold to the sufferer; not only affording immediate relief from indigestion, but a positive cure for dyspepsia.

If unable to secure them of your druggist, send fifty cents with your address and that of your dealer to the Knox Chemical Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and a full sized box will be sent postpaid.

Hear Preyer in the latest song. Elks' Minstrels.

COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM.

Murat Halstead Says He Is to Go Into an Educational Enterprise.

Mr. Murat Halstead, the veteran journalist, arrived at his home in Cincinnati the other evening from Philadelphia. He confirmed the published reports that he would undertake the conduct of a college of journalism in Cincinnati, but declined to go into details of the new project.

"The idea did not originate with me," said Mr. Halstead to a representative of the New York Sun, "but when presented to me by the gentlemen who will be my associates I thought sufficiently well of it to accept their proposition. To be candid with you, I have not had opportunity to go much into details with them regarding the col-

MURAT HALSTEAD.

lege itself yet and therefore cannot speak with any degree of fullness thereof. We had some correspondence while I was away, but until we have had a personal conference I cannot do more than confirm the report that I am to be connected with the new college of journalism.

"It seems to me that the wonderful growth and increase of daily newspapers and the great demand for bright young newspaper men make such a college greatly to be desired, and I have thought that with my half century of active newspaper work I might be able to inject something practical into a course of instruction."

WAR SPIRIT IN JAPAN.

Great Confidence Expressed In the Fleet if Clash Comes With Russia.

Steamship advices from Yokohama, according to a San Francisco dispatch to the New York Sun, say that it is generally believed throughout Japan that only reluctance to take the first step prevents immediate hostilities between Russia and Japan. The foreign community believes that the war is inevitable and that the sooner the question is fought out the better. Outwardly everything appears calm in Japan, but telegrams are flying back and forth from Korea.

If it were not for the many lessons furnished by Russian aggrandizement in the past few years, Japan would probably be satisfied with "assurances" that there is nothing in the Russian demands upon Korea inimical to Japanese interests. But the Japanese fully understand that a Russian foothold in Korea means ultimately that Russia will dominate the entire peninsula. Other powers could seek and obtain concessions from Korea without limit, and Japan would make no protest, but Russia has too often shown her hand in her plain intent to dominate in the orient for Japan to put any trust in her promises.

"Japan's great fleet is far superior to that of Russia," says a Yokohama letter, "and her guns would make short work of Russian warships in these waters. The Japanese fleet is in superb trim, and the crews are filled with the war spirit. The Russian fleet is insignificant in comparison with the splendid fleet of 60 Japanese vessels now off on secret maneuvers. The whereabouts of this fleet is generally unknown, but the vessels are within striking distance in case the war bugles sound."

A RAPID AUTOMOBILE.

Thirty-five Horsepower Machine to Run a Mile a Minute.

A manufacturer of automobiles in New York has accepted an order to make an automobile, said to be for an English nobleman, which will be guaranteed to run a mile a minute and 60 miles an hour on a level road. Work has already been started on the machine, says the New York Tribune. According to an expert, the machine will be of 35 horsepower, and the motive power will be steam. They have gasoline automobiles in France which are from 20 to 24 horsepower, and these machines have been credited with going a mile on the road in 33 seconds.

The American machine is to cost $8,000, and the purchaser says that he will be more than willing to pay that amount if the machine is what is expected. Of course there is no stretch of road in the United States level enough to enable any sort of a machine to travel any great distance at the rate of 60 miles an hour, but there are places possibly where a mile stretch could be laid out level enough for a one mile trial to be made. None of the machines used in the recent race on Long Island had more than six horsepower engines, and some of them had as low as four.

First Electric Floats.

The 16 electric floats built in New Orleans at a cost of $42,000 have been sold to Denver for an exhibition there and they will then be sent to Wichita, Kan., for the next street fair, says the New York Post. They are the first electric floats built in the world and were used with great success at the carnival in New Orleans.

WOOSTER BANK ROBBED.

Burglars Failed to Open the Strong Box.

WOOSTER, May 7.—At noon yesterday a boy going through an alley alongside of the building of the Stebbins Banking Company found a lot of pennies. An investigation resulted in the discovery that the bank had been visited by cracksmen. The door had been blown from the safe and the strong box which withstood the efforts bore marks of powder and drills. About $100 in cash was secured from the safety deposit boxes. It is stated that the strong box held about $14,000. Tools secured from a blacksmith shop were found in the vault.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON FIRE.

Frank Hardgrove's Barn and Straw Stack Destroyed.

A barn and straw stack, the property of Frank Hardgrove, and situated in the rear of the latter's Francis avenue residence, were destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. The alarm was turned in from box 25, at 12:50 o'clock, and Hose Company No. 1, after making a run over a mile in length and over one of the worst hills in the city, found the property almost destroyed upon its arrival on the scene. The firemen, however, spent almost an hour fighting the blaze. The barn, which was a one-story shed structure, is supposed to have been set on fire by children while at play. The loss will probably amount to $75.

C., L. & ENGINES COLLIDE.

Nos. 9 and 56 Badly Damaged at the Columbia Curve Today.

C, L. & W. yard engine No 9 and engine 56, of the gravel train operating in the vicinity of Massillon, collided at the Columbia curve at noon today. No. 9 was running north from Columbia, and No. 56, drawing a string of empty flat cars, was running southward, backwards. The engines were not going at a high rate of speed when the collision occurred, the crews having reversed the throttles before jumping. No one was injured. The pilot and forward part of the yard engine, and the tender of No. 56 were badly smashed. The gravel cars were not damaged and the tracks were cleared a short time after the accident.

WHERE IS LIEDING?

Neither Family Nor Friends Can Secure a Trace of Him.

Mrs. August Lieding, whose home is on the Youngstown Hill road, came to Massillon again on Saturday, hoping to obtain further information concerning her husband, who mysteriously disappeared a week ago. His friends here, however, had heard nothing from him, and at the postoffice she found no mail from the missing man.

SAYS WATCH WAS STOLEN.

John Winkelman Orders the Arrest of Minnie Matthews.

Miss Minnie Matthews disappeared the other day, and so did John Winkelman's watch. Mr. Winkelman went to Canton and made affidavit against the woman in Squire Reigner's court. She was arrested by Constable Henry, at Lorain, and was bound over to court on Saturday.

Broken Bric-a-Bracs.

Mr. Major, the famous cement man, of New York, explains some very interesting facts about Major's Cement.

The multitudes who use this standard article know that it is many hundred per cent. better than other cements for which similar claims are made, but a great many do not know why. The simple reason is that Mr. Major uses the best materials ever discovered and other manufacturers do not use them because they are too expensive and do not allow large profits. Mr. Major tells us that one of the elements of his cement costs $8.75 a pound, and another costs $2.65 a gallon while a large share of the so-called cements and liquid glue upon the market are nothing more than sixteen-cent glue, dissolved in water or citric acid, and, in some cases, altered slightly in color and odor by the addition of cheap and useless materials.

Major's cement retails at fifteen cents and twenty-five cents a bottle, and when a dealer tries to sell a substitute you can depend upon it that his only object is to make larger profit.

The profit of Major's cement is as much as any dealer ought to make on any cement, and this is doubly true in view of the fact that each dealer gets his share of the benefit of Mr. Major's advertising, which now amounts to over $7,000 a month, throughout the country. Established in 1876.

Insist on having Major's. Don't accept any off hand advice from druggists.

If you are all handy (and you will be likely to find that you are a good deal more so than you imagine) you can repair your rubber boots and family shoes, and any other rubber and leather articles, with Major's Rubber Cement and Major's Leather Cement. And you will be surprised at how many dollars a year you will thus save.

If your druggist can't supply you, it will be forwarded by mail; either kind. Free of postage.

BUY THE GENUINE
SYRUP OF FIGS
... MANUFACTURED BY ...
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
NOTE THE NAME.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. At all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., 2400 Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.

WAR TO THE DEATH

Pests of the Poultry Yard Must Go.

American Lice Destroyer Kills More Mites Lice and Other Vermin In a Day Than all Other Remedies Combined

The war is on! The days of lice and vermin that have done so much to make the life of the poultryman miserable, and his business unprofitable are over. American Lice Destroyer is the proper ammunition to use! This preparation is wonderful in its power, and vermin cannot exist twenty-four hours after it is applied to the coop or fowls. Every poultryman needs it. It is cheap, reliable and effective, one package being sufficient to protect 250 fowls from mites and lice for one year. When this Destroyer is used, profits at once increase. Lice and vermin do more to kill profits than all other causes combined. You know it. Don't go on losing money every week, but try American Lice Destroyer. You may have tried other things without success, but if this fails you can have your money back. We are in this fight to stay, and will back Destroyer against any number of mites or lice you may have. Don't fool away money with recipes or home-made makeshifts. Use scientific means. The American Lice Destroyer has been used by thousands of poultrymen; it has been on the market several years and has been tested thousands of times. We know it is all right and if it doesn't do the work remember you get your money back. What more can you ask? If your druggist don't sell American Lice Destroyer, he's behind the age. In that case send for $1 box at once. Made only by American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

MASON'S CREAM OF OLIVES OINTMENT
HOUSEHOLD
CURES CATARRH ASTHMA HAY FEVER
" " MUMPS, CROUP, CAKED BREAST.
" " FIRE & SUN BURN, CHAFING.
" " BUNIONS & TIRED FEET.
" " CHAPPED FACE, LIPS & HANDS.
" " SAFE REMEDY FOR PILES
ALL DRUGGISTS OR MAILED FOR 25¢
H. T. MASON CHEMICAL CO 515 ARCH ST. PHILA. PA
BICYCLERS
SAFE · SPEEDY · SURE

LOTS.

Lots on South Erie street, $450 to $600.

Lots on Chester street, $300 to $500.

Lots on Edwin street, $200 to $400.

Lots on Dwight street, $250 to $450.

Lots on George street, $200 to $250.

Lots on Johnson, Kent, West Tremont, Superior, Center and Waechter streets

Cash or easy terms.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.

RUCKER'S
Korak Wonder!

Never fails to regulate the

Liver and Kidneys

And purify the **BLOOD**. Aids Digestion and cures all forms of **STOMACH** disorders.

Removes all kinds of

....WORMS....

It is the mildest of all Laxatives.

KORAK OIL

CURES ALL PAIN.

Price, 50 Cents.

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CRAIG, The Druggist

MAKE A CHANGE!

Wear our silk fibre finish

Balbriggan Underwear

Long or Short Sleeve Vests, 50c.
Improved double seat Drawers, 50c

French Balbriggan Ecru shades, special values, 25c per garment.

Boys' Balbriggan two-piece suits.....50c

Barber's fine White Duck Coats...75c, $1.

New Golf Bike Hose.....69c

Men's Fancy Stripe Wool Jersey Sweaters, Summer weight.....$2.39

Men's and Boys' Fancy Stripe Jersey Sweaters, light weight.....50c

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4 East Main Street.

SUMMER SCHOOL Mount Union College.

From June 26 to August 10.
(Seven Weeks.)

For teachers in particular, for all students in general.
Regular faculty and public school specialists—36 instructors.
Eighty courses, from common branches to higher college studies.
Courses for primary and grade teachers—Misses Sinclair and Barnes.
Superintendents' course, teachers' forum, course in general methods.
Special attention will be given to a review of all the common branches.
Double courses in beginning Latin, Greek, Algebra and Geometry.
More than 20 popular lectures—free; also 4 inexpensive excursions.
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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamberlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1900.

The President's appreciationof the distinguished and successful services rendered by General Otis in both civil and military administrations in the Philippines will be echoed by all except the professional fault finders in the United States. The conscientious and hard working officer will find awaiting him at the end of his long voyage all the gratitude and honor to which he is entitled.

It is pleasant to note that the anxiety of the Cuban teachers to learn what can be taught them at Cambridge this summer is only equaled by the apparent desire of American teachers and professors to instruct them. The remuneration offered the English teachers is nominal, being only $100 for the term. The interest in the movement is so great, however, that there are already more candidates than places.

Business failures in April were not only fewer than in any corresponding month for a number of years past, but they were 13 per cent. smaller in number than in March, and were, in fact, the lightest recorded in any month since September last year, when business embarrassments and liabilities were the smallest reported in any single month for at least seven years past.—Bradstreet's Review.

Is this a reflection of some of those conditions referred to by Colonel Bryan as "affording opportunities for serious losses among the Republicans in the coming presidential campaign?"

The view that Secretary of War Root's recent warning regarding the Monroe doctrine was untimely and unwise is not shared in London. The chief fault which the old world finds with American statesmanship is that it seldom looks beyond tomorrow and that both people and publicists in the United States show either indifference or impatience toward the consideration of any danger not at their very doors. In a strong article on this subject the London Spectator says that no patriotic American who takes the trouble to look the facts in the face can fail to see that the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine may yet force the United States into war. Great Britain would regard our rights and feelings in the matter, but Germany would consider only our power to enforce the claim.

The narrow escape of Fireman Rigler while driving to a fire on Muskingum street Tuesday afternoon furnishes another warning for the city council. Chief Burkle some time ago recommended the replacing of a defective tongue on the hose reel. The recommendation, like others of equal importance, was unheeded, with the result that the tongue snapped at a critical moment, and but for the prompt action of the firemen, would have caused a fatal accident. Such carelessness on the part of the council is criminal and is on a par with that displayed regarding Chief Burkle's recommendation calling for better fire protection. Perhaps after the business portion of the city has been swept away by a conflagration, the necessary additional appliances and men will be provided.

Should a break occur in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey, it is probable that the interests of this government would be turned over to Germany. There are several reasons why the selection of Germany would be of advantage. It would not only serve to bring the two governments into friendlier relations and perhaps put a stop to the talk of friction between them, but on account of Germany's influence in Turkey's affairs, would give the strongest protection possible to American missionaries. The Sultan, either through fear or friendship, is more than willing to oblige Germany. With American interests in German hands, any indignity to them would be offensive to Germany and the Sultan would have to reckon with the Berlin government, a thing he is very anxious to avoid. A nation entrusted with the care of the interests of another nation in a foreign country takes pride in maintaining the dignity of the country it represents equal to its insistence on the recognition of its own rights. For these reasons, it is said, the selection of Germany to represent the United States at Constantinople, should a break come, may be expected.

The eyes of the country are upon Sioux Falls and Cincinnati. At Cincinnati the Middle-of-the-Roaders are rallying around Ignatius Donnelly and Wharton Barker for president and vice president, not forgetting the fact that Eugene Debs is a sort of candidate on the side, and expressing disdain at certain intervals for Bryan and the Fusionists at Sioux Falls. At Sioux Falls the delegates are from the factions whose opposition to the Republican administration is stronger than the principles of Populism, the leaders generally beging disgruntled politicians. Alone, the convention would be able to accomplish nothing, but tacked onto the Democratic ticket and forestalling the Democratic national convention, by nominating Bryan, it hopes to assist in bringing about Republican defeat. Division, however, has marked the beginning of the downfall of the Peoples party. Even were it united in this campaign when the hopes of the great army of voters are centered in expectations of Republican victory, its power would be limited, but separated into two sections, each one hopeful for the downfall of the other, the once powerful organization is no longer a political factor of importance and its doings are more a subject for public ridicule than for serious consideration.

A striking appeal to the American people who are cherishing erroneous opinions concerning the retention of the Philippine archipelago by the United States is made by an officer at present serving in the islands in a letter to the New York Sun. The letter reiterates much which has already been said concerning the fact that traitorous or misguided persons in this country are solely responsible for present conditions in the Philippines, and continues:

A change may not be expected in the island of Luzon until the American people most heartily indorse the present policy of the administration toward the Philippines. Posterity will give full justice to those men who, by their courage, fortitude and manly endurance, and by their struggle to give a benighted people the benefit of their own institutions and government, bore the brunt of the hard fighting and still harder work entailed upon the American soldier here, nor will it forget those men who by their pen and voice rendered the cause such efficient aid. Were those croakers who oppose our efforts here to visit the islands and see and learn the true condition of affairs, I venture the assertion that upon their return to the states, if they did not openly indorse the policy of the administration, they would at least sit on the fence and say nothing."

A resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Canton Ministerial Association will be noted with some interest by the average layman. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That we favor in our choirs the rendition of sacred music in a worshipful manner by Christians."

The sentiment expressed is undoubtedly praiseworthy, but seemingly unnecessary. "Worshipful," according to the Revised Encyclopaedic Dictionary, is that which is worthy of claiming respect; worthy of honor from its character or dignity. Unless the music rendered in the churches of Canton widely differs from that rendered in churches in other places, there is no reason to suppose that it does not already answer to this definition. The "rendition" by Christians would also naturally be favored by the average minister and congregation, but as Christianity manifests itself in various ways, it would be difficult to select one certain standard by which all applicants for positions in church choirs could be judged. There are Christians, too, who have very bad voices, likely to add anything but a "worshipful" character to the music; while other Christians, of perhaps a lower type, would be better enabled to contribute to the worshipful feelings of the congregation. THE INDEPENDENT has a profound sympathy and respect for the essential spirit and conception of Christianity and also for the Canton Ministerial Association; it will, therefore, be much interested in observing the methods which are to be employed in the practical adoption of this resolution.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY:

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
[SEAL] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week Dr. Livingston was here on his regular visit, and as usual was kept busy both days. Nearly all his regular patients were in to see him, and several new ones. Every one who consults the doctor is impressed with his frankness in diagnosing the case as well as with his pleasant manner in giving advice. Everyone who visits him never hesitates to return, and with each visit his faith in a permanent cure becomes stronger, and this confidence has much to do with the curing of any patient.

Nasal catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. A remedy for nasal catarrh which is drying or exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. Cream Balm is recognized as a specific. Price 50c at druggists or by mail. A cold in the head immediately disappears when Cream Balm is used. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

THE FIRE DEMON.

West Brookfield Nearly Wiped Out by Fire.

STARTED AT ONE O'CLOCK

The Flames Caught From a Defective Flue in the Residence of Thomas Patterson, and Rapidly Spread From House to House.

WEST BROOKFIELD, May 8.—A fire resulting from a defective flue which started at 1 o'clock in the residence of Thos. Patterson, fanned by the high wind which has been blowing all day, has resulted in a conflagration which may wipe out the whole of this village. The Patterson house is the last house toward the west on the south side of the main street of the village. From it the flames spread to the residence of Philip Miesner and from there to the homes of Mrs. Eliza J. Smith, Wm. Robinson, J. M. Good, D. Watts and John Jones. The residence of D. Levers, the largest in the place, is now burning and the Levers grocery, which stands next, is doomed.

On the north side of the street the fire has so far consumed two houses belonging to E. D. Smith, one belonging to Mrs. Eliza Smith, and the residences of George Ertle, J. B. Miller, Susan Brenard and Andrew Reiler. A large force of men is engaged in tearing down buildings in the path of the fire in the hope that the progress of the flames may be checked. The Massillon fire department is on the ground, but can render little assistance, as the prolonged drouth has left the creeks and wells in the vicinity practically dry. Unless there is some abatement in the force of the wind it is probable that the whole village will be reduced to ashes. Large crowds of people from Massillon are present and the excitement is intense. Considerable household furniture has been saved. So far nobody has been injured. The property so far burned is valued at more than $25,000, partly covered by insurance.

3 p. m.—It is now thought that the flames may be kept from crossing the creek in the center of the village. There is a vacant space of about fifty feet between the last house now in the path of the flames and the creek. A force of men have been dispatched to the old Bayliss fish pond about a mile north of the village and it is barely possible that water from the pond may be turned into the creek.

A big tank of gasoline was removed from Levers's barn just in time to prevent an explosion. Every one is working heroically, but the fire seems to be fiercer than at any time since it started.

3:30—The wind shifted just before the rain came and the fire was checked before it reached Levers's grocery. The firemen made their last fight for a barn which stood between the Levers residence and the store.

ANOTHER NOON FIRE.

A Dwelling House Almost Destroyed —Driver Rigler's Narrow Escape.

An eight-roomed house, the property of Peter Luzius, and occupied by Mrs. Swan and Mrs. Frederica Steele, situated at the corner of Muskingum and Wood streets, caught fire Tuesday noon, presumably from a spark from a passing Pennsylvania engine, and was practically destroyed. The strong wind had fanned the fire to such an extent that the firemen could accomplish almost nothing. Most of the household furniture was saved. The damage will amount to about $600, partially insured.

Driver John Rigler had a narrow escape from death while making the run. While on Muskingum street, about four hundred yards from the fire, and while driving at a full rate of speed, the tongue on the reel, which had been pronounced defective by Chief Burkle some time ago, and the recommendation for its replacal has been unheeded by the council, snapped. With rare presence of mind, Mr. Rigler lashed his horses to a break neck speed, while the other firemen, realizing their comrade's precarious condition, leaped from the reel, and making a hasty coupling, steadily unreeled the hose, and brought the huge wagon to a standstill. But for this prompt action the broken tongue would have fallen on the horses, the latter would have stopped suddenly and the whole outfit would have been piled up in a frightful heap. The heedlessness of the council was attended with almost fatal results in this instance.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocho or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

"A Single Fact

Is worth a shipload of argument." What shall be said, then, of thousands of facts? Every cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fact, presenting the strongest possible evidence of the merit of this medicine. Thousands and thousands of such facts prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Indigestion and nausea are cured by Hood's Pills.

Nine chances in ten it's your kidneys that need attention if you don't feel well. Foley's Kidney Cure makes healthy kidneys and will make you well. Rider & Snyder.

FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

Messrs. Ellis, Hissong and Scharles Complete Araangements.

Messrs John Ellis, J. G. Hissong and Peter Scharles, who were appointed a committee from Hart Post, G. A. R., to make arrangements for the observance of Memorial Day in this city, have completed their work, with the exception of securing a speaker for the occasion. The speakers, however, will doubtless be secured within the next few days. The following are the officers and committees for the occasion:

President of the day—Otto E. Young.
Chief marshal—Mayor J. J Wise.
Aides—J. C. F. Putman and William B. Martin.
Committees—Finance, band and transportation, J. W. Foltz, W. E. N. Hemperly and J. J. Wise.
Decorations—Sons and Daughters of Veterans.
Flowers—Principals of public and parochial schools.
Vocal music—Prof. L. G. Graves. The young gentlemen's and young ladies' choruses of the senior class of the high school will sing at the exercises.
To collect flowers—Anton Crone and Joseph Rimmele.
Reception—J. C. Haring, Edward Ertle and T. H. Seaman.

The programme for the day's exercises will be arranged and published in full, later. The memorial sermon will be preached by the Rev. H. V. Kaempker, in St. Mary's church, on Sunday evening, May 27, and all old soldiers and friends are invited to attend. Fraternal societies are invited to participate in the parade and are requested to make their intention known to the committee.

IT IS POPULATED AGAIN.

Game Warden Says the Tuscarawas is Rich in Finny Tribes.

A. Dangeleisen, of this city, deputy fish and game warden, says that there are more fish in the Tuscarawas river this spring than in several years past. "Last year," remarked he, this morning, "there were few in the stream. So many had been frozen by the hard winter that few were left last year. I did not hear of a single catch hereabouts. Carp and everything else were sacrificed to the cold. The river was frozen solid from surface down to the bottom. Everything alive in the stream was killed. These stories about the carp being cannibals and devouring all the game fish of the rivers are all poppycock. The carp never lived that would take any chances in a fight with a bass or any other game fish. The carp is no fighter. He wants no trouble of any kind. It's a sure thing that the small bass will be protected by the old ones until they are able to hold their own. Carp are propagating with alarming rapidity in the lakes, but we are not threatened with anything of the sort hereabouts. Besides, the carp must have muck in which to spawn. The river bed is mainly gravel and sand. Carp may do well in the canal, where there's lots of mud, but there is no great danger of their increasing much in the river."

CENSUS BUREAU PLACE.

J. M. Bayliss Notified to Report at Washington.

James M. Bayliss, of this city, in compliance with an official order received from the census bureau, will leave for Washington at 2:18 o'clock Wednesday morning for the purpose of taking an examination to determine whether or not he is eligible to a position in the department. The circular says that Mr. Bayliss was designated for the place by Congressman Tayler. The examination he is to take is not competitive. If he proves himself qualified, the position will be his. According to an agreement, each Republican congressman has the naming of six and each Democratic congressman the naming of three of the persons to be appointed. The salaries for these positions range from $1,000 to $2,500. Mr. Bayliss is an expert at figures, and his friends have little doubt of his ability to pass the examination.

RECOVERED THE WHEEL.

Officer Getz Finds Stolen Bicycle Submerged in the River.

Policeman Getz recovered the bicycle belonging to H. Hage, of Canton, stolen from the corner of Main and Canal streets recently, at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. The wheel was submerged in the river, near the residence of William Jones, in Patagonia. Suspecting that Jones had some knowledge of the theft, the officer forced him to tell what he knew about the matter. Jones protested that he had no connection whatever with the theft, saying that he learned that the wheel was in the river through an accident. He waded into the river and brought the bicycle to land.

THREE FINGERS CRUSHED.

Orlando Reeves Injured While at Work at Alliance.

Orlando Reeves, of 341 West Main street, a workman on the construction train of the Pennsylvania railway, had three fingers of his left hand crushed while at work in the Alliance yards on Monday afternoon. Mr. Reeves and others were unloading rails. In some manner the latter slipped, coming down upon Mr. Reeves's hand.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, May 8, 1900:

LADIES.

Potter, Miss Helen — Rusk, Mrs. Edna

MEN.

Baker, E. W. — Iler, J. E.
Carley, Eddie A. — Lenox, Cornelius
Carland, J. C. — Lucas, A. T.
Estill, Harry — Olinger, C. M.
Forest, Tom — Parker, Wm.
Friend, T. J. — Rush, E.
Hossman, H. H. — Utsler, Mathias
Wilcox, Chas.
Massillon Novelty W'k's.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Champion Flour makes good bread.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Rabbi David Klein, 526 E. Main street, Columbus, O., writes the following to Dr. Hartman in regard to Pe-ru-na: "It affords me great pleasure to testify to the curative merits of your medicine. Pe-ru-na is a well-tried and widely used remedy. Especially as a specific for catarrh of the stomach it cannot be excelled. Pe-ru-na will do all that is claimed for it."

Rabbi David Klein.

People afflicted with catarrh of the stomach complain of lassitude, all-tired-out feelings, their blood becomes thin, nervous system deranged, food seems to do them no good, continuous and increasing weakness. The unfortunate victim wonders why he should be so weak, why his food gives him no strength, why his blood should be so thin.

Mr. Alex. Carter of Van Buren, Carter Co., Mo., says: "I had been troubled with dyspepsia and indigestion since 1879. The best physicians in the country could do no good.

I visited the Mullanphy hospital in St. Louis and received no benefit. The attending physician told me I had narrowing of the outlet of the stomach, and the only remedy was to have it cut out, which I refused to have done. I then visited West Baden, Ind.; Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico; Sweet Springs, Mo., and Monitou, Col. I also took a great many different kinds of medicine recommended for dyspepsia, but found no relief. Last February I read a testimonial for Pe-ru-na in the Central Baptist that suited my case and I determined at once to try it. I have taken two bottles of Pe-ru-na and four of Man-a-lin, and I feel like a new man. None of my friends believed I would get well. I would not take any money for the good your remedies have done me."

In catarrh of the stomach, as well as in catarrh of any other part of the body, Pe-ru-na is the remedy. As it has often been said, if Pe-ru-na will cure catarrh of one part, it will cure catarrh of any other part of the body.

"Summer Catarrh" sent free by Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

May Term of Court Opens This Morning.

GRAND JURY IMPANELLED.

The Latter Begins Its Investigations This Morning—Walter Bayliss Appointed Bailiff—A West End Petition Filed—Deputy Clerk Bliss's Loss.

CANTON, May 7.—The May term of common pleas court opened in rooms Nos. 1 and 2 at 8:30 this morning, Judges McCarty and Taylor presiding. The morning in No. 1 was spent with the hearing of the motion docket. In court room No. 2 Clerk Casselman administered the oath and impanelled the grand jury, by which several important indictments are expected to be made. Two of the grand jurors drawn, Webster Schlichter, of Sugarcreek township, and Newton Wise, of Canton township, did not respond to their names. Theodore Weaver and J. Schirley, both of Canton, were called by Court Bailiff Hauptfuer to fill their places. The other thirteen members of the jury are as follows: Monroe Mohler, Jacob Shenkle, John Howenstine, James W. Hull, Eli Doll, Charles Spidell, William Stone, Daniel F. Ebie, John F. Buchman, Ferdinand Herbruck, Levi Sipes, Charles E. Kimball, Henry Sponseller.

Ferdinand Herbruck, of Canton, was appointed foreman by the court, and after a lengthy charge the fifteen men filed away to their room in charge of Walter Bayliss, of Massillon, who has been appointed bailiff. Ten cases, it is known for certain, are to be investigated, several of which are from Massillon. As was stated in Saturday's INDEPENDENT, other cases equally important will be investigated, but their nature has not been disclosed. Among the witnesses present this morning was Postmaster F. R. Shepley, of Massillon.

Dan S. Shetler, as the attorney of Tillie Allman, has filed a petition in common pleas court naming George H Cross, Eliza Cross and Robert A. Cassidy as the defendants. The plaintiff alleges that on July 11, 1898, she obtained a judgment from the Crosses in the sum of $154.20, together with the costs, in common pleas court. She alleges that no part of this has been paid, and that on April 30, 1900, an execution was issued on certain property owned by the defendants, and situated between Massillon and Navarre. The third defendant, Robert A. Cassidy, however, she avers, claims to have a lien on the property mentioned, and for this reason it is impossible to effect its sale. She therefore prays that the court require Cassidy to set up his claim, and that the property may be ordered sold on a final hearing of the case.

Deputy Clerk of Courts J. A. Bliss is not at his accustomed place today. A telegram received from him by Clerk Casselman this morning, stated that all the barns and outbuildings on Mr. Bliss's property at Osnaburg were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock Monday morning. The origin of the fire or the loss sustained was not mentioned in the telegram.

Canton's eight delegates to the G. A. R. encampment and the W. R. C. delegates to the state convention which are held at Findlay this week left for the latter place at 10:10 this morning.

Gustavus G. Paul has been appointed administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Andrew Bamberger, of Massillon.

A marriage license has been granted to John Mattheeas and Margaret E. Laughery, of Canton.

Notice to Debtors.

Parties knowing themselves indebted to F. Crone, dry goods dealer, will please settle with Miss Katie Hoch.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THE STORM IN CANTON.

Several Houses Blown Down and Many Damaged.

CANTON, May 9.—This city was visited by a storm Tuesday afternoon that at one time almost assumed the proportions of a cyclone. Hundreds of roofs were torn from buildings, chimneys on residences and smokestacks on factories were blown to the ground, in many cases crashing through the roofs of buildings, and trees all over the city were uprooted. Two new dwelling houses on Fairfield avenue, in West Canton, the property of F. J. Bjorkman & Company, were lifted from their foundations and hurled over on their sides. Mr. Bjorkman stated that the houses were not injured to a great extent and that they would most probably be replaced on the foundations that they left so unceremoniously. Barns and stables innumerable suffered from the fury of the storm. A crowd of young women employed by the Berger Manufacturing Company were caught by the storm while returning from work along the Pennsylvania tracks. The hurricane caught them up and hurled them over the side of the railway embankment. No one was injured fortunately. Observer Stokey says that the storm was the worst experienced in this vicinity during the long period that he has been making observations. According to him the storm did not last more than two minutes, beginning at about 4 06 and the worst being over at 4:09 o'clock.

Alfred Vignos and Miss Clare McGowar were married in St. John's Catholic church, this morning, by the Rev. Father McGuire.

Tuesday's storm prevented the third of the series of games between the Canton ball team and the Colored Tourists, of Columbus, from being played.

Sarah A. Firkins has been appointed executrix in the estate of Wm. Firkins, of Massillon.

A marriage license has been granted to Conrad J. Schaffner and Ida A. Schaidnagle, of Massillon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Charles Schaibiy to Anton Clementz, part lot 308, second ward, Massillon, $125.

Allman and Wetter to Allman & Putman, part lots 38 and 39, third ward, Massillon, $7,800.

C. B. Allman to Allman & Putman, part lot 39, third ward, Massillon, $2,500.

K. F. Erhart to George Lynn, lots, 1312, 1314 and 1316, third ward, Massillon.

Frank Kracker to John Wentzel, lot 1623, fourth ward, Massillon, $900.

K. F. Erhart to George F Lynn, lots 129 and 52, Columbia Heights.

Jacob Buch heirs to Adelia Buch, 3 acres and 10 and 25-100 acres, Lawrence township, $1,100.

Mary A. Porter to Philip S. Tilton, 35 and 89-100 acres, Lawrence township, $2,153.

S. L. Correll to Melissa Haley, parts lots 63, 64 and 65, Beach City.

Thomas Thomas to David T. Evans, lots 25 and 26, Justus, $200.

Nancy I. Harbaugh to Amanda Christman, part lot 15, Wilmot, $37.50.

MEINHART GETS IT.

The Contract for the Pille Building Awarded.

The contract for the erection of the new Pille building, in West Main street, was awarded to John Meinhart, Tuesday morning, his bid being a trifle higher than $19,000. It is to be a pressed brick structure, 120x26 feet, three stories high. The first floor of the building and the basement will be occupied by Mr. Pille's boot and shoe establishment. On the second floor there will be office rooms. The Elks have leased the third floor. Work on the building will be commenced immediately.

Agents on salary of $15.00 per week and expenses; the greatest agent seller ever produced; every stock and poultry raiser buys it on sight. Hustlers wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Joseph Euret is seriously ill at her home in Fulton street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ketterer, of Akron, are visiting relatives in the city.

John Selway, jr., of Flushing, is the guest of his son, George Selway, in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, of Newman, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Heinbrook, in Wooster street.

Mrs. M. M. Fletcher and Miss Fletcher left on Tuesday evening for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will hereafter make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kutschbach, of Wilmot, spent Sunday as the guests of the former's parents, Mr and Mrs. G. Schindler, in Weber street.

The molders employed by the Massillon Iron and Steel Company have been granted an advance of ten cents a day. The scale is now $2 85 a day.

George Ries and Miss Anna Scharber were married by the Rev. H. V. Kaempker, in St. Mary's church Tuesday. They will reside in State street.

The marriage of Frank Ruchte and Miss Agnes Wetzel took place in St. Joseph's church Tuesday at 8 o'clock, the Rev. J. F. Knebler officiating.

The strike of the bricklayers at East Liverpool has been settled. The men demanded $4 per day of eight hours, but compromised on $4 25 for a nine hour day.

The body of the late Thomas Brogden, who was killed in the Schofield mine disaster, arrived at North Lawrence this afternoon. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

W. A. Reynolds, for forty-five years an employe of the Pennsylvania railway company, died in Chicago Saturday. He formerly lived in Alliance, and was buried there on Monday.

A new time table is definitely announced for the C., L. & W., to go into effect on May 20. Nothing is known concerning the changes, excepting that a number of Sunday trains will be added.

Contractors who are building a big sewer at Wellsville could not find laborers enough to complete the work and have accordingly imported 125 Italians from New York. They are living at a camp near town.

At the Saturday evening meeting of Massillon branch, No. 11, Green Glass Blowers' Association, Edgar Troth, F. Hudson and Joseph Jones were elected delegates to the national convention, which meets in Detroit in July.

Three bids for the erection of the new Pille building, in West Main street, were opened Monday morning. The contract was not awarded, however, the estimates being higher than was expected The Messrs. Pille are holding the matter under advisement.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Coxey will have their household goods removed to Mt. Vernon on Thursday. While inspecting the Mt. Vernon house which is to be the new Coxiana, yesterday, Mrs. Coxey came across a copy of THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT of June 18, 1865.

Last Sunday morning the Presbyterian Sunday school made an offering in behalf of the famine sufferers in India. The contribution amounted to $27.72. This sum will be forwarded immediately through the agency of the president of the Board of Foreign Missions.

H. S. Putman, of Cleveland, is in the city for the purpose of superintending the construction of a long distance line between this city and Wooster for the Farmers Telephone Company. Mr. Putman could make no statement concerning the rebuilding of the local plant.

T. H. Seaman, of Hart Post G. A. R., has completed a list of deceased soldiers whose graves in Massillon cemeteries are unmarked, and has forwarded the same to the department at Washington. Under the law the government must provide markers for each of these graves. They number eighteen.

The funeral of the late Julius Koehnle, of Warren, formerly of this city, took place from the residence of his brother-in-law, S. F. Wefler, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Rev. C. M. Roberts officiating. The pall bearers were John, William and S. F. Wefler. Frederick Tchans and Frederick Hess.

Frank Dugan, of Garfield, and George London, of Salem, were instantly killed at the Main street crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad, in the latter city, Saturday night. The young men paid no heed to the watchman's signals, and were fairly on the track when struck by the Chicago Limited.

Claret phosphate is one of last year's flavors which will not be dispensed at Massillon soda water fountains this season. The new Middleton law classes this drink among intoxicants, and compels dealers who sell it to take out a license under the Dow law, providing a penalty of $100 for a violation.

The case of the State of Ohio vs H. F. Gaddis, charged by Thomas Lister, of North Lawrence, with misrepresenting the age of a horse, and thereby securing money under false pretenses, was heard before Justice Sibila, and dismissed. The state was represented by O. E. Young, and the defendant by E. G. Willison.

Stanley M. Baltzly has reproduced from negatives made by the late Abel Fletcher, who was at one time the best known photographer in this part of the state, a number of pictures showing Massillon as it was in 1854. He has also made photographs of the same territory as it appears today. All are on exhibition at Baltzly's store.

The congregation of St. Timothy's church met in the parish house Monday evening. Members of the vestry were re elected as follows: James Peacock, senior warden; E. B. Upham, junior warden; F. W. Arnold, G. L. Albrecht, T. J. Dillon, H. C. Dielhenn, T. H. Focke, John Gow, C. A. Gates, Dr. H. B Garrigues.

M. Neininger, sr., and M. Neininger, jr., of West Main street, and Max Kneffler, of Paul alley, left at noon, Monday, for New York. At noon on Wednesday they will take a steamer from the latter place for Antwerp, Belgium. The party expects to be absent from the country about four months, during which time they will visit the Paris exposition and various points in Germany.

A Columbus paper, after referring to the election of Harry Crawford, of this city, as captain of the track team of the Ohio State University, says: "Mr Crawford's reputation as an athlete has already been established, and the university is to be congratulated that such a man to act as captain of our athletes was obtainable. The students have reason to be confident that a team captained by this man will be able to take care of itself."

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

LATEST NEWS FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, May 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Ira Fisher, of Massillon, spent Sunday with relatives in this village.

T. Jefferson Morgan was kindly cared for by his Fulton friends Sunday.

The miners are now employed at the Michener mine, where Lewis Brenkemp is manager.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Weidner, of Crystal Spring, spent Sunday at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. D K. Weidner.

Andrew Roy, of Jackson county, and the first mine inspector Ohio ever had, is writing the history of the coal mining industry of this country in the United Mine Workers Journal, of which the "Old Wheel Horse" in the miners' organization, "Honest Cris Evans," is manager.

The Sunday school will take charge of the Decoration Day exercises this year and promises a fine literary treat to all who may attend. The different committees have been appointed and are busy at work.

The Lawrence Sunday school convention will convene in the M. E. church at North Lawrence next Sunday afternoon at 2. The evening session will open at 7. Everybody is welcome to attend both sessions.

Mrs. A. Maxwell, of Michigan, is visiting the Ralston family this week.

Mr. and A. E. Witter, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Thomas, E. F. Davies and Miss Nettie Matthews, of Massillon, spent Sunday at the Findley residence.

While Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Fry, of Massillon, were driving to the Powell residence in this village last evening, in H. V. Kramer' fancy ball-bearing buggy, they came in contact with Tuscarawas township's bad roads, breaking both ends of the front axle near the hub, and narrowly averting a serious runaway. The vehicle was left on the side of the road over night, and when Mr. Fry went after it the next morning, he found that one of the wheels was missing. The wheel is absolutely useless to anyone and is of considerable value to Mr. Kramer. He offers a liberal reward for its return.

The last four months of 1899 developed the fact that the Drake coal mine produced their coal at a less expense than any other mine in the Massillon district. What a pity there isn't one hundred acres of more territory.

The Utah mine disaster caused considerable uneasiness in this vicinity, as some of our people had relatives at the same place.

Mrs. Mary Redman started for Indiana last Tuesday, for an extended visit with relatives and friends.

Elmer DeHoff, who is employed by the Fort Wayne railroad company at Alliance, is spending a few days at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. DeHoff.

John Sadler now holds the ribbons on a 2 40 horse.

The township trustees held a meeting on Monday evening at Canal Fulton and made the levy, which was two-tenths of a mill less than last year. A petition was presented containing names of the required number of electors requesting a special election under the local option law. The statute makes it mandatory on the trustees to grant said request, and an election was ordered to be held on May 18, 1900. A special levy of one-tenth of a mill was made to pay the expenses of holding said election, which amounts to about one hundred and twenty dollars.

Matthew Miller, of Beloit, visited at the home of John Evans last Sunday, and while here called on North Lawrence friends.

While George Williams was playing with other boys last Monday evening he accidentally fell over an embankment, breaking his left arm at the elbow. Dr. Campbell, of Canal Fulton, was called, and reduced the fracture.

S. W. Fulton has resigned as township trustee, having moved to Canton. Lewis Wolf, of North Lawrence, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

A Rich Man's Project.

A rich man's statement that he intends to devote almost his entire fortune to charitable works, has aroused much discussion. This is because it will accomplish much good. It is a praiseworthy endeavor, but there are many other agencies which accomplish just as much good. Take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for instance—the great American remedy. For fifty years it has cured constipation, dyspepsia and all the ills which arise from weak digestion. This medicine will keep the stomach in good shape and the bowels regular. It is a wonderful restorative tonic and health builder. It is also a prevention for malaria, fever and ague. Ask for it, and insist upon having it. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

LESS THAN $15,000

Aggregate Insurance on Burned Buildings.

WAITING FOR ADJUSTERS.

Many of the People Intend to Rebuild Immediately—Mrs. Susan Brenard, an Aged Widow, was the Only Person Whose Home was not Insured—Detailed Statement of Losses.

WEST BROOKFIELD, May 9.—The fifteen families rendered homeless by the fire of Tuesday were made as comfortable as possible for the night by neighbors whose properties escaped destruction. Every house in the village was thrown open to the unfortunates Men patrolled the burned district all night for the double purpose of preventing thefts and to send out word should the smouldering debris take on any alarming features. The village was the Mecca of Massillon Tuesday night. Thousands of people afoot, on horseback and in carriages, visited the town.

It is learned today that a number of the sufferers had no insurance on their household effects. In some cases considerable property of this kind was saved, but it has been so damaged by being carted and unloaded by excited men that nearly everything breakable has been broken. Mrs. Susan Brenard, an aged widow, whose home was one of the last houses on the north side of the street to burn, had no insurance on either the house or the contents. Very little of the furniture was saved. Mrs. Brenard's loss is over $1,000. She is now at the home of her son. The fire and the attendant excitement and loss have almost resulted in nervous prostration to Mrs. Brenard. "If I only hadn't let the insurance run out," is what she says over and over. Mrs. Brenard, after carrying insurance for years, allowed it to lapse some time ago. She says she was compelled to do so by circumstances. "Just as soon as I could get a little money ahead," she said Tuesday evening, "I had intended to take out a policy, but it seemed as if I never could get along well enough."

With this one exception, all the residences burned Tuesday were insured, in none of the cases was the amount sufficient to cover the loss. A peculiar fact in connection with some of these insured places is that the owners are not familiar with that feature of their affairs. The policies of some were destroyed in the flames, and others have theirs in banks and building and loan company vaults in Massillon. In this manner the fact that some did not know the amount of their insurance or the names of the companies may be accounted for.

Thomas Pattinson, in whose house the fire originated, carried $1,500 on the two houses belonging to him. The properties adjoined each other. Mr. Pattinson valued the property at $2,000. Philip Miesmer lived in one of Mr. Pattinson's houses. He carried no insurance on his household effects, about half of which was saved.

Mrs. Eliza J. Smith had $1,000 on her home and contents. About two thirds of the contents escaped the flames.

David Levers estimates his total damage at $3,000. He carried $1,500 on his residence and $500 on the contents. Although all of the household effects were gotten out of the place before the fire reached it, Mr. Levers says they were damaged to the extent of $300.

J. M. Good had $1,000 on house and contents. It will not quite cover his loss, he says.

Edward Smith carried insurance on both of his houses. William Stricker and Leo Bombarn, who lived in one of them, had no insurance whatever on their household effects. Mr. Bombarn was recently married, and nearly all of his furniture was new.

Andrew Rieley's house was insured for $600. The furniture was not insured. About half of it was saved.

George Ertle had insurance on the house, but none on the contents, half of which was destroyed.

J. D. Miller's loss is partially covered by insurance. He had $800 on his residence.

Emil Simetts, who lived in the John Jones house, carried insurance. Mr. Jones had $600 on the building. His loss will be several hundred dollars.

Bert Patterson, who lived in the same house as J. D. Miller, carried insurance on his furniture.

The house in which the Mong and Robinson families resided was the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, of Akron. It was fully insured. Neither Mr. Mong nor Mr. Robinson had insurance on their household effects.

David Watts had some insurance on his home.

Mrs. John Smith carried insurance.

In addition to the property mentioned in the foregoing there were a number of barns and outhouses destroyed, very few of which were insured.

The estimate of $25,000 damage made by THE INDEPENDENT yesterday is generally accepted as accurate. The total insurance on the burned property is less than $15,000.

The policies held by the persons whose properties were burned had all been taken out in companies having Massillon agencies. The local agents visited the town Tuesday afternoon, and assured the citizens that the adjusters would be here to settle the claims without delay. Nearly all of the persons whose buildings burned will rebuild.

Had the suggestion of certain of the villagers to blow to pieces with dynamite some of the buildings in the path of the flames been acted upon Tuesday afternoon, the fire would probably have been checked several houses to the west. No one, however, would consent to have his house ruined in this manner, the claim being made that no insurance could be collected if this were done.

When the fire broke out Tuesday afternoon practically the entire male population of the village was at the various mines. Word was gotten to the works shortly after the fire started, and operations were suspended while the men hurried to their homes. Citizens of Massillon worked hard and effectively. The fight made at the Levers barn will always live in West Brookfield history. All realized that if the barn got afire, there would be little hope of checking the flames on that side of the street at any point west of the creek, six or seven houses to the east. Bucket brigades were formed, and the roof of the structure was kept constantly soaked with water, men being perched thereon at every available point. It looked like a vain fight for a time, the burning residence being so close that the flames seemed almost to lick the faces of the men at work on the roof. And it would have been in vain had not the favorable shift in the wind, referred to yesterday, come in the very nick of time, carrying the flames more to the north, where there was no property to ignite. The persons engaged in the battle at the barn were mainly Massillonians Mayor Wise ruined his clothes and lacertaed his hands making himself useful. The same could be said of scores of others.

The Massillon engine was of little use after its location was changed. Its feed pipe was cracked by a jolt received during the drive to the village. It ran all right while pumping from the water-filled cellar where it was first put into operation, but was of little service at the creek, near the Levers place, where it was taken after throwing a steady stream for three quarters of an hour from the cellar. Chief Burkle and Fireman Baatz served notice on the people who were clamoring for its removal that once stopped it was doubtful whether the machine could again be started. There was not enough water in the creek to last more than twenty minutes if the engine could have been started.

The firemen say that it would have made little difference if there had been plenty of water The fire had gained such headway when they arrived and the wind was so strong, that even with a steady stream playing on the Levers barn they could have done no more than did the bucket brigade. At times like that, they say, a favorable change of the elements only is effective.

The defective flue theory concerning the origin of the fire is the generally accepted one, though Mr. Pattinson claims that the chimney was in perfect condition. He says that the fire must have started from a spark. Persons were papering in the house and the trimmings and scraps were burned. It may have been that light burning matter was drawn through the flue and fell upon the roof. The roof was burning when the fire was discovered by Mrs. Pattinson.

Samuel McIntosh had his left hand badly burned while working at the Levers place during the fire. A window falling from the second story struck him.

Louis Ertle may lose the sight of one eye as the result of being struck by a spark.

When it was discovered that the Massillon fire department's steamer would not work properly some one from the village telephoned to Canton for aid. One of the departments from that city arrived in Massillon over the Pennsylvania railroad late in the afternoon, but returned on learning that the fire was under control. Dalton was also appealed to for aid, but the word was received just as the department was about to take the train that it need not come as the danger point had been passed.

FOR THE FIRE SUFFERERS.

Mayor Wise Appoints a Committee to Solicit Aid.

Mayor Wise today appointed Frank Hemperly, W. A. Sonnhalter and H. C. Dielhenn as a committee to solicit aid for the people who suffered by the West Brookfield fire. The committee will begin work this afternoon.

Wedding at St. Mary's.

The marriage of Conrad Schaffner and Miss Ida E. Shaidnagle took place at 8 o'clock this morning in St. Mary's church, the Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiating. The best man was John Bamberger, the bridesmaid Miss Rose Schaidnagle, a sister of the bride. There was a large congregation present, and nuptial high mass was celebrated. Mr. and Mrs. Schaffner will reside in Massillon.

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Dyspepsia—"I know a positive relief for dyspepsia and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured me. My neuralgia also stopped." W. B. BALDWIN, 164 Oak Street, Binghamton, New York.

Tired Feeling—"My appetite was capricious, my liver disordered and I was tired. Hood's Sarsaparilla relieved it all. It cured a friend of mine of female weakness." MRS. JESSIE A. MEARNS, Clayton, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills: the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WIND PLAYED HAVOC

Great Damage Done by the Storm Tuesday.

GALE AT ASYLUM GROUNDS

None of the Buildings Escaped Entirely, and the Kitchen was Badly Damaged—Clementz House Lifted from Foundation—Stern's Barn and House Injured.

From all sections of Stark county come reports of damage by the wind storm which accompanied the rain between 4 and 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The roof of the large bank barn of Samuel Stern, between this city and Richville, was lifted up and hurled across the road against Mr Stern's residence, doing great damage to the latter. One side of the barn was also blown out.

A four-roomed dwelling house under course of erection by Anthony Clementz, in the East End, about two miles east of the city, had been completed, up to Tuesday noon, with the exception of the plastering. Today nothing but a wreck remains where it stood. The structure was literally blown to pieces by the hurricane, and portions of the walls, roof and flooring scattered about for some distance over the surrounding area. The loss will amount to about $500.

At the state hospital, the wind did $1,000 damage. Superintendent Eyman stated today that all the buildings were more or less injured, portions of the roofs being carried away. The hospital building suffered worst in this respect, a large portion of the tile roof being swept off. The gable end of the kitchen was blown out, the debris falling upon the tunnel, doing considerable damage thereto. No one was injured.

Nine trees in the orchard of George Dobson, in South Erie street, were broken down.

The barn on the Smith property, south of the city, was moved from its foundation.

Motorman Felix was changing the trolley of his car at the end of the hospital line in the worst of the storm. The wind lifted the car off the tracks. Several of the car's windows were broken.

Telegraphic service on the railways entering Massillon suffered heavily from Tuesday's storm. Wires in many cases were either blown down or crossed along the portions of the lines within the radius of the storm's fury, rendering communication with stations at times almost impossible. Matters are much improved today, however.

The Central Union and the Farmers' Telephone Companies have large forces of men repairing lines damaged. South of town and at Wilmot trees were blown across the Central Union Company's wires, and north of town considerable damage was done. The Farmers' Company suffered in the same quarters.

The storm did considerable damage on Oliver Yost's property in Richville avenue. The roof on the south portion of his residence was lifted off, and landed wrong side up in the orchard east of the house. The damage is not covered by insurance.

THE STORM AT NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, May 9.—The wind tore off the roof of H. R. Bennet's warehouse, and did damage to other buildings belonging to Mr. Bennet in another part of the city. A barn on the farm of Mrs. Solomon Shetler, between this city and Justus, was greatly damaged by the wind.

THE STORM AT MT. EATON.

MT. EATON, May 9.—Dr. C. L Graber, who was driving to see a patient on Tuesday afternoon, was caught in the storm. His conveyance was carried off the road by the wind and set astride a ditch. Fortunately the doctor and his horse were uninjured and the conveyance unbroken. The wind also uprooted a number of trees and tore part of the roof off the Presbyterian church.

A HOUSE AND TWO BARNS.

Three Properties Totally Destroyed at Navarre.

NAVARRE, May 9.—When THE INDEPENDENT went to press Tuesday afternoon, the residence of Henry Biddle and barns belonging to the Rev. W. O. Siffert and Joshua Stantz had burned to the ground, and the properties of William Gabriel, Joshua Hodgson and John Biddle were afire. At each of the last three places, however, the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

NEARING KROONSTAD.

The Boers Take a Strong Position at Bostrand.

SMALDEEL, May 8.—[By Associated Press]—It is reported that the Boers are retreating from the Zand river to the Vaal, and are taking a position at Bostrand, south of Kroonstad. The position is one of great natural strength, and has been strongly fortified.

HOWARD WILL SURRENDER.

Says He is Innocent of the Charge of Shooting Goebel.

LONDON, Ky., May 9.—[By Associated Press]—Jim Howard, accused of firing the shot that killed Goebel, took the 10 o'clock train for Frankfort, to surrender to the authorities. He says he will have no trouble establishing his innocence.

Don't be Deceived

Buy only Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. The only sure cure. 10c and 25c at all druggists.

A MINE RIOT.

Strikers Attack Workmen at a Wilkesbarre Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 9.—[By Associated Press]—In a riot between strikers and workmen today at the mine of the Parrish Coal Company, twenty men were badly injured, including Superintendent W. T. Smythe. The strikers drove away the workmen and a sheriff's posse has been called on.

THROUGH A BRIDGE,

C., L. & W. Train Goes Down With a Crash.

ONE MAN IS KILLED.

The Accident Occurred at Strasburg—One of the Injured Arrives in Massillon on Tuesday Evening—The Track is Still Blocked.

A disastrous wreck occurred on the C., L. & W. railway at about noon on Tuesday, when south bound freight train No. 61 crashed through the bridge that spans Sugar creek, near Strasburg. One man, Charles Devene, a Polack, from East St. Louis, who was stealing a ride, sustained injuries so serious as to cause his death a short time after his removal to Strasburg The bridge gave way in the center, and eleven heavy ore cars piled through the opening to the creek, thirty-four feet below. The engine and one car crossed the bridge safely. What weakened the bridge is not known, it having always heretofore been considered a substantial one. With Devene at the time of the accident were Wilbur E. Wray, an Alliance barber, and T. B Warren, of Wheeling. Warren jumped to the water below and miraculously escaped injury, while Wray did not share his good fortune.

It is not thought that the track can be cleared and the bridge be repaired for the passage of trains within the next two days. Passengers are taken up to the scene of the accident, and are then transferred to a train awaiting on the other side of the creek to take them on to their destination. The W. & L. E. pile driver was offered by the latter company on Tuesday, and the offer was gladly accepted. The latter is now at work assisting in driving piling.

Wray was brought to Massillon on a passenger at 5:45 o'clock on Tuesday evening, suffering from internal injuries mostly in the lower portion of the body, that at times caused him to shriek with pain. He was sent to his home Alliance on a Pennsylvania train today. While in the city he told the story of the accident to an INDEPENDENT representative. He stated that his destination was Wheeling, and that he had boarded the train at Massillon with the intention of beating his way to the latte place. On the train he met his two companions. The three were riding on the front end of an ore car, when the train started to cross the Sugarcreek bridge. The bridge seemed to give way immediately under the portion of the train on which they were riding. Said he: "The poor Polack and myself were pinched between two cars, and as they were dropping through and squeezing us tighter all the while, I said to my companion, 'It's hard to die this way, isn't it?' He never answered though, for just at that moment the cars swerved sideways, loosening me, and crushing him between the ends." Wray's other companion escaped injury, as did also the members of the train crew.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. MARIE HEYSEL.

Mrs. Marie Heysel, wife of George Heysel, died at her home at No. 9 East Tremont street at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, of pneumonia. The body will be taken to Allegany, N. Y., for burial. Mrs. Heysel leaves a husband and two children. Mrs Heysel joined her husband here on Easter, and it was their intention to take up their permanent residence in Massillon, Mr. Heysel being employed as a glassblower at Reed & Company's works.

FRANK WILSON.

Notice of the death of Frank Wilson, a former resident of this city, has been received from Winona, Minn., which had been the home of the deceased for three years past. Mr Wilson was a brother of Mrs. Frank Willison, of this city. The deceased was an Associated Press telegraph operator. The body will be brought to Massillon for burial.

SAMUEL BROWN.

WEST LEBANON, May 7.—Samuel Brown died at his home near here at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, of cancer of the stomach. He was 78 years old, and leaves a wife and six children, only one of whom resides at this place. Funeral services will take place at the M. E. church, at Lebanon, on Wednesday morning, and interment will occur at the Lutheran cemetery. Mr. Brown served three years and ten months in the civil war He was a member of the First regiment, Virginia cavalry. A wound sustained to his right arm and another to his right side troubled him to the time of his death. He was a blacksmith by trade, but his injuries necessitated his retirement years ago.

JULIUS KOEHNLE.

S. F. Wefler was on Sunday notified of the death of his brother-in-law, Julius Koehnle, at Warren. The body will be brought to this city on Tuesday, and funeral services will be held at the Wefler residence at 3 o'clock. Mr. Koehnle was 50 years old, and leaves a wife and family. He formerly resided in this city.

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THE HOSPITAL DOCTOR.

Why He Did Not Visit the Patient Who Was Dying.

Hospital doctors were under discussion. Every man in the party had had hospital experience at some time or another, and each had a good word for his particular doctor when the discordant man came in. "I tell you what it is," said he; "there are some mighty cold blooded men among them. I was in one of the big hospitals not long ago, visiting a doctor friend of mine. It was night and there was not much going on. There were four or five doctors besides my friend around, and some one suggested a game of poker.

"We hadn't been playing long when a nurse knocked at the door and said, 'Doctor, I think the patient in No. 8 is dying; won't you come down?' 'Yes, right away,' said the doctor. 'I'll draw three cards.' He filled his hand and played it, and he kept right on playing for about 15 minutes, when there came another knock at the door and the nurse said: 'Really, doctor, that man's condition is very serious. I know he's dying; won't you come?' The doctor said: 'Yes, yes; oh, I forgot. I'll be there in just a minute—I'll raise you a quarter, doc.'

"Well, he played that hand out and the next one, and then he said he guessed he'd go see the patient. The nurse met him half way down the stairs and told him the man was dead Now, what do you think of that?"

"Well, they get hardened, they see so much suffering," said one of the party apologetically.

"If he'd gone when he was first called, he probably couldn't have done anything to save the man's life," said the second.

"Yes," said the discordant man, "but just as a matter of form he might have quit after he filled that first hand."

"He might," assented all the party. "But the man was going to die anyway."—New York Sun.

A QUEER OCCUPATION.

Gathering the Down of Cattails In the Jersey Meadows.

One of the queerest industries has grown up on the Hackensack meadows, an otherwise apparently useless bog upon which it is unsafe for man or beast to venture. In the summer certain parts of the meadows are covered with a dense growth of cattails. They grow particularly rank and large. Sometimes the tail, or furry part, is a foot or more long and thick in proportion. The light, furry down is long and soft, bearing a close resemblance to down when first taken from the stalk.

Certain people always more or less quick to see the advantages of a waste product have begun gathering the seed down from cattails and are making it a considerable business. Just before the [illegible] is gone in the spring is the time selected. Provided with a large sack in which to store the feathery product the gatherer goes about among the tall flags, pulls off the down, deposits it in his sack and takes it home. It is not a particularly pleasant piece of work, because the little bits of down fly all over one, getting in the eyes, the nose, the mouth and ears, and completely cover one's clothing. But it furnishes work, and men and women do it.

It is taken from the sack, carefully spread where it will dry thoroughly, and it is then ready to be used in pillows or wherever else genuine animal down is advisable. It doesn't last long, because its fibers lack elasticity, but for a time the pillow will be as soft as any.

Those who gather it make reasonably fair pay at it, though hardly enough when the danger and the disagreeable character of the work are considered.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Cat Catcher.

The dog catcher is not the only person in the city who is sincerely hated by both man and animal. There is a cat catcher as well, and he comes in for his full share of antipathy. He makes a living at the business, and a very good one, it is said. Few are aware of the fact that pussy's fur is a very desirable article of commerce. There are any number of dealers in this city who are glad to pay all the way from 50 cents to $1 for a cat's skin, according to size and quality. The method of catching the unsuspecting cat is a particularly mean one. It is a well established fact that cats are very fond of catnip and will troop after a man who carries a bundle of it. This greed leads to the undoing of pussy, who will come to a stand if a bit of the herb is thrown on the ground and is thus made an easy prey. A bag and a chloroformed sponge do the rest, and many a household pet, the disappearance of which caused sorrow, can be accounted for in this way.—Philadelphia Press.

A Well Merited Retort.

Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Sutherland Tenney of New York was graduated from the Columbia Law school in 1875, when he carried off the first prize of $500. A disappointed competitor congratulated him and added:

"I suppose it was because your thesis was illegible, as usual, and the judges gave you the benefit of the doubt."

Mr. Tenney, unruffled, replied, "How much better you would do if you adopted that practice in all your work!"—Saturday Evening Post.

The Two Sides.

What the employer said: "Thank heaven, I've got rid of that nuisance at last. I had given him hints enough, but it was of no use, and finally I actually had to kick him out of the place."

What the paper said, "We hear that Mr. Benson Harding has severed his connection with the Brownstone Improvement company."—Boston Transcript.

A CATHEDRAL.

The minster's mystic walls uprear
In time's rich hues against the sky;
Fair sentinels that year by year
Have watched slow centuries go by.

Within such perfect calm doth reign
As by no word may be exprest;
For, though without men war with pain,
Here weary souls awhile may rest;

And, resting, gather strength anew
Mid dim memorials of the past;
The faith our fathers held holds true
O'er diverse ways love's light to cast.
—C. M. Paine in Chambers' Journal.

HAVE EYES AND SEE NOT.

Everyday Matters That Some People Seem Never to Notice.

"Can you tell me if collections of the mail are made today?" asked an elderly man of a young man in a Pennsylvania avenue news store last Sunday.

"Yes; there are several collections made in this city on Sunday," was the answer.

"Do you know the hour?"

"My friend, in front of this store is a mail box, and on the front of it is to be found a card with the hours of daily collection neatly tabulated. Examine it."

"Thanks."

"This is an example why some of the old men are pushed to the wall in the struggle for life and why it is not always the old practitioner who is the best," said the young man. "For a man of apparently 70 to ask in the city of Washington such a question as that gentleman just addressed to me is little short of criminal and well exemplifies how woefully deficient some people are with reference to matters of common knowledge which ought to be in the possession of every schoolboy at the age of 10.

"There are certain wrinkles of metropolitan life that some people seem never to grasp. The running leeway of the street cars, their termini, the streets through which they pass and the districts they tap, the running time between Washington and the principal cities of the railroads, a thorough knowledge of the environments of the city, the major questions of the mail service and a thousand and one matters which, if not directly acquired by learning should be by absorption, ought to be at the finger tips of every person who enjoys the privilege of metropolitan life."—Washington Star.

Fixed For Her Photo.

Many a refusal to sit for a picture has been given because of a knowledge of advancing years and fading beauty. It remains for the Devonshire folk, however, to give a new point on "making up" for a sitting. S. Baring-Gould's "Book of the West" supplies the incident.

The looks of Devonshire and Cornish lassies are proverbial. A complexion of peaches and cream, a well proportioned body and well molded features are the characteristics. West country women, as they are called, cannot forget they were once comely.

A woman of 75 years was brought forward to be photographed by an amateur. No words of address could induce her to speak until the operation was completed. Then she put her fingers into her mouth.

She said: "You wouldn't ha' me took wi' my cheeks falled in? I just stuffed The Western Mornin News into my mouth to fill 'n out."

Battery Place.

Battery place is the traditional spot where, on May 6, 1626, the Indian owners of Manhattan bartered it to the Dutch for baubles worth 60 guilders.

As early as 1693, there being a war with the French, "a platform upon the outmost point of rocks under the fort" was designated as a suitable place for a battery, and the council was called upon by Governor Fletcher to furnish "86 cords of stockades, 12 feet in length, for the purpose of building same."

In 1735 a really imposing battery, with a no less imposing title, "The George Augustus Royal battery," was erected by Governor Cosby, and "The Battery" has remained on our city map ever since, associated though it has been with the pleasures of peace to a much greater extent than with the art or the practice of warfare.—New York Sun.

Squelching an Encore Fiend.

The long, solemn gentleman with the piercing eyes tapped gently on the shoulder of the encore fiend in front of him.

"Allow me to present you," said he, handing the applauder a small paper package.

"What does this mean?" asked the recipient wrathfully as he opened the package and found about $2 in dimes and nickels.

"It means this," replied the solemn gentleman: "I have noticed your earnest efforts to have everything twice. Therefore I have taken up this small collection in order that you may come tomorrow instead of trying to get your two performances in one evening."—Indianapolis Press.

A Loud Voiced Bird.

A story runs that on a certain day two men, one of them very deaf, were walking by the railway. Suddenly an express train rushed by, and as it passed the engine emitted a shriek that seemed to rend the very sky.

The hearing man's ears were well nigh split, but the deaf man struck an ecstatic attitude. Then, turning to his suffering friend, he said, with a pleased smile:

"That's the first robin I've heard this spring!"—Kansas City Independent.

In Japan handkerchiefs are made of paper, cords are twisted from it and imitations of cordova leather are skillfully contrived from it.

The contented man is never poor, the discontented never rich.

How Lincoln Won His Wife.

Mr. Lincoln used to take great delight in telling how he gained a knife by his ugly looks. That has been published, but I have not seen another in print telling how he gained his wife. Mrs. Lincoln was a beautiful lady, attractive, sharp, witty and relished a joke even at her own expense. She was staying with her sister, Mrs. Edwards. She had not been there long before everybody knew Miss Mary Todd. She often said: "When a girl, I thought I would not marry until I could get one of the handsomest men in the country, but since I became a woman I learned I can't get such a man, which has caused me to change my mind. I have concluded now to marry the ugliest looking man I can find."

Later on Lincoln came to town. She had never seen him before she met him on the street. She was told who he was and went home and told her sister she had seen her man, "the ugliest man I ever saw, Abraham Lincoln, and I am going to set my cap for him."

That became a common saying in street gossip. When they were married, instead of taking a bridal trip, they went to the Globe hotel, owned by the writer and occupied by a tenant. They took board at $4 a week. When he got able, he bought a lot for $200 and built a four room house costing less than $1,000. When he received $5,000 from his great railroad case, he spent $1,500 of it in putting a second story on his house, and there he lived until he went to Washington.—Thomas Lewis in Leslie's Weekly.

He Telegraphed Up One Flight.

That New York is a big city which the stranger seldom learns very well was quite forcibly impressed upon a certain well known Californian a few days ago. He visits New York twice a year and has long since learned to find his way about.

He was charging about in the business district and suddenly remembered that he wanted to telegraph to a friend whose offices are at 195 Broadway. The Californian dashed into the nearest telegraph office, wrote out his dispatch and, covering it with the coin, passed it through the wicket to the receiver. The receiver smiled.

"What is the matter?" demanded the Californian.

"Why, this is 195 Broadway," said the receiver, "and your man is up just one flight of stairs."

There was a confused period that lasted about a second, and when the Californian got his nerve back he calmly said: "I know that. Let it go anyway. I guess I can telegraph across the room or this counter if I want to and have the money. We do that thing out in California every day for a joke."

The receiver may have been bluffed, but as receivers go they are hard to impress.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Easily Managed.

House Hunter—But are you sure that the cellar is perfectly dry?

Real Estate Dealer—Oh, you may be sure of that! Never was a drop of water ever seen in it, even in the wettest kind of weather.

House Hunter—Sorry about that. Do you know I have a theory that a damp cellar is the healthiest thing in the world. In my opinion the water in a cellar absorbs noxious gases, and, besides, it so moistens the whole atmosphere of the house as to make it more grateful to the lungs.

Real Estate Dealer—Come to think of it, it was that other house on the other side of the street that has the dry cellar. The cellar in this house is never free from water. Really, sir, I think it will suit you immensely.—Boston Transcript.

Got Over the Limit.

The late Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin was a very generous giver of charity and of presents, which neither he nor the beneficiary would have cared to denominate as charity, though the gifts amounted to much the same. He told a friend one day that he was going to turn over a new leaf and try to keep his donations down to a limit that would not exceed $1,000 a month. Three months after he had announced this resolution his friend asked how he had made out.

"I started out pretty well," he replied, "and if I hadn't given an old friend of mine in Wisconsin who had struck hard luck $10,000 last month I think I should have kept within the limit."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Try a Change.

You have probably tried the plan of making others miserable and found little comfort in it. Try making others happier. Possibly it will suit you better. Too many people have the habit of saying disagreeable things to and about others. There is no pleasure in it, but there is so much unhappiness in the world that you can gain genuine satisfaction by saying kind things of people, by doing kind things. Don't cut and slash. It only makes miserable people more miserable. The fact that others cut and slash you is no excuse for adopting their mistaken policy. With a little modesty and a little kindness you can do missionary work every day and accomplish a great deal of good.—Atchison Globe.

The Newly Elected Alderman.

When a politician has just been elected a member of the council and the directory man comes around next day and asks him what his occupation is, he has to struggle with himself sometimes not to answer, "Statesman."—Somerville Journal.

Wrangling In the Choir.

"Why can't you be obliging?" cried the facetious music rack. "The bells play when they're tolled. Come, give us a tune!"

"No," grumbled the organ in deep diapason; "I'll be blowed if I do!"—Philadelphia Press.

MADDENED ELEPHANTS.

The Great Brutes Often Driven Wild by Fearful Tusk Aches.

"Zanzibar," said Robert Crawford, "is the greatest market for South African ivory, which is brought there in large quantities from the interior. This ivory is placed in large warehouses from which it is either sold at once or else held therein for a better market. The man in charge of these warehouses was a very interesting character, an expert in ivory. He told me many curious things about it and among others propounded the following theory as an explanation of why elephants go mad and occasionally run amuck.

"In the warehouse were a pair of magnificent tusks, measuring fully 14 feet from tip to tip, which in life must have been carried by a veritable Goliah among elephants. The expert in showing me these tusks pointed out the fact that while one was complete and flawless the other was broken off at the point and showed deep scratches and abrasions throughout its length.

"'Now,' said he, 'if you will look near the base you will find a hole made by decay that had struck into the nerves and given that elephant a toothache. And think what a toothache of toothaches a 14 foot tooth must have held. In his effort to relieve this pain the elephant rubbed his tusk against rocks and trees and drove it into the earth, which mutilated it in the manner you see here. I have frequently come across places where an elephant has ripped up great spaces in the forest and torn down the trees, and I am positive that toothache was the cause of this frenzy.

"'An elephant in a circus going suddenly mad and killing his keeper is not an uncommon thing, but I'll wager that in nine cases out of ten if they would properly investigate the matter they would find that the brute's sudden frenzy sprung from so ordinary a cause as common, everyday toothache.'"—Exchange.

A TRIUMPH OF SURGERY.

The Case of a Man Who Swallowed His Suspenders.

A case recorded in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal by Dr. M. H. Richardson is a remarkable example of the extraordinary feats in swallowing foreign bodies sometimes performed by men.

A man, aged 29 years, was admitted to the hospital. He said that two weeks previously, while he was in a despondent state, he had endeavored to swallow his suspenders and had succeeded in getting down certain portions, but how much he had swallowed he could not tell. He did not complain of pain, but rather of discomfort under the breast while eating. The food at times passed easily into the stomach. At other times it was regurgitated immediately. Nothing could be seen in the throat. With a probe some obstruction was felt.

A skiagram showed a suspender buckle at the middle of the chest and possibly another higher up. As the chief danger in esophageal impaction is from ulceration into the great vessels, especially when the foreign body has sharp edges, and as fatal erosion usually takes place in two weeks or less, it was concluded that if there was any erosion it was sufficiently advanced to make even the most careful manipulation dangerous. The problem was how to perform extraction without producing fatal hemorrhage.

The throat was opened, and with a pair of forceps, a string attached to a brass ring and then half a suspender with two buckles and finally a third buckle were removed. A probang was passed into the stomach without meeting with further obstruction.

The wound was closed with silk sutures, and recovery ensued.

Not an Indian.

Mrs. H. S. Boal, a daughter of William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), lives at a place in Wyoming which bears the strange name of B. X. Ranch, Slack. Among the curious questions put to her by visitors are these:

"I suppose you have a large collection of Indian scalps?"

"Have you ever been scalped yourself?"

"Do you keep buffaloes as domestic pets?"

Once, on the ranch, while she was entertaining a foreign stranger, her father rode by, and she said:

"There goes Colonel Cody now."

The man looked at the horseman long and anxiously.

"Are you sure about it?"

"Certainly. I know him very well indeed."

"Well, I declare! I was never so surprised in my life. Why, that man is a gentleman and not an Indian at all."

Don't Borrow.

Only the other day a Boston firm of sharks charged a man $5 for making out the mortgage on a loan of $10 and then charged him interest. A Lowell shark recently loaned a man $20 and charged him $3 for making out the mortgage, and every month he causes the man to sign a new mortgage and charges him $3 each time, besides the regular rate of interest, thus bringing the interest up to $100 per cent per annum. The several mortgages are not recorded since the first one, and every $3 the borrower pays goes into the lender's pocket.—Boston Traveler.

Matter of Doubt.

Dix—I want to congratulate you.

Mix—On what?

Dix—I understand you are the father of a fine boy.

Mix—Oh, that was about three months ago.

Dix—But it is a matter of congratulation just the same, isn't it?

Mix—I don't know about that. I only got about 15 minutes' sleep last night.—Detroit Free Press.

N.E.A.

NAT'L EDUCATIONAL ASS'N

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Great Meeting of Educators North and South, July 7th to 13th, 1900.

Special Low Rates North and West via the

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One fare, plus $2.00 membership coupon, from all points north. Full stop-over privileges both going and returning. Tickets good to September 1st. Excellent train service. Free reclining chair cars. Through Pullman drawing room sleepers, palace day coaches; only 36 hours Cincinnati to Charleston. Write for free printed matter concerning this great Assembly at **Charleston-by-the-Sea.** W. C. Rinearson, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati.

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Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

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Westward.	9	3	15	31	11	307	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	AM	
Pittsb'gh lv	*7 00	*1 35	*6 30	*5 00	*5 00	*8 00	Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 6, 15, 306 and 307. Parlor Cars on No. 9 to Chicago. No. 6 to Pittsburgh when for the East. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon. Fast Line Nos. 10 and 11. Cafe Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 6, 8, 30 and 307. Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on Trains Nos. 4, 8, 10 and 32 connect in Union Station
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 41	7 30	6 30	5 46	8 46	
Columbiana "		3 44		7 43			
Leetonia "	9 06	3 57		7 53		9 37	
Salem "	9 18	4 08	8 34	8 08	6 37	9 37	
Alliance ar	9 40	4 35	8 55	8 35	6 55	9 55	
Alliance lv	9 40	4 40	8 55	8 40	PM	AM	
Maximo "		4 58		8 55			
Louisville "		5 08		9 06			
Canton "	10 10	5 24	9 27	9 23			
Massillon "	10 22	5 42	9 40	9 40			
Lawrence "		5 57		9 52			
Burton City "		6 05		10 00			
Orrville "	10 43	6 15	10 06	10 10			
Smithville "		6 25		10 20			
Wooster "	11 02	6 34	10 26	10 29			
Shreve "		6 50		10 45			
Big Prairie "		6 59		10 55			
Lakeville "		7 02		10 58			
Londonville "		7 16		11 11	39		
Perrysville "		7 25		11 18	AM		
Lucas "		7 40		11 31			
Mansfield "	12 10	7 53	11 30	11 45	†6 35		
Crestline ar	12 40	8 25	11 59	12 20	6 55		
Bucyrus lv	1 05	PM	12 27	12 20	7 35		
Lima "	2 24		1 59	1 24	9 40		
Van Wert "	3 20		2 48	6 19	10 46		
Ft. Wayne ar	4 10		3 40	7 15	11 55		
Warsaw lv	5 25		4 52		1 25		
Plymouth "	6 12		5 34		2 10		
Valparaiso "	7 16		6 30		3 23		
Chicago ar	8 45		7 45		5 05		
	PM		AM	PM	PM		

Eastward.	20	8	6		18	
	AM	PM	PM		AM	
Chicago lv	†7 30	*3 00	*11 30		*2 55	
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 20		4 12	
Plymouth "	10 37	5 48	2 55		5 13	
Warsaw "	11 23	6 28	3 45		5 51	
Ft. Wayne ar	12 35	7 35	5 10		6 55	
Van Wert lv	1 55	8 39	6 20	32		
Lima "	2 54	9 30	7 15	AM	8 29	
Bucyrus "	5 05	11 19	9 29	AM		
Crestline "	5 45	11 55	10 05	†5 20	10 20	
Mansfield "	6 15	12 20	10 2	5 44	AM	
Lucas "	6 39		10 36	5 58	AM	
Perrysville "	6 44		10 48	6 12		
Londonville "	6 53		10 57	6 20		
Lakeville "	7 05		11 10	6 32		
Big Prairie "	7 12		11 12	6 36		
Shreve "	7 17		11 20	6 44		
Wooster "	7 36	1 30	12 00	7 05		
Smithville "	7 47		12 11	7 15		
Orrville "	8 00	1 51	12 25	7 30		
Burton City "	8 06			7 40		
Lawrence "	8 15		12 40	7 50		
Massillon "	8 30	2 18	1 00	8 05		
Canton "	8 45	2 34	1 16	8 24		
Louisville "	9 00		1 33	8 42		
Maximo "	9 10		1 45	8 54		
Alliance ar	9 30	3 10	2 00	9 05	10 AM	306 PM
Alliance lv	9 30	3 10	2 00	9 40	*9 35	*3 45
Salem "	10 01	3 34	2 30	10 12	9 53	4 03
Lee nia "	10 15		2 45	10 28		a
Columbiana "	10 21		2 54	10 38		
Beaver Falls "	11 39	4 45	4 00	11 55	10 41	4 51
Pittsb'gh ar	11 05	5 50	5 30	1 25	11 30	5 40
	AM	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. a To let off Cleveland passengers. ‖Meals. ¶Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32. Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo **No. 8** connects at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

11-19-99-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*6 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	†7 30 p m
8 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
11 30 a m	5 30 p m	

*Sundays excepted.
†7 10 p. m. at Massillon
For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'Tool, Asst. Supt. Canton, O. or F. H. Killinger, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

The Independent Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect Nov. 19th, 1899.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire	.....	5 55	.....	.....
Bridgeport	.....	6 11	1 00	4 10
Uhrichsville	5 30	8 10	3 00	6 16
N Philadelphia	5 48	8 27	3 18	6 34
Canal Dover	5 55	8 34	3 26	6 41
Justus	6 24	9 03	3 55	7 09
Massillon	6 40	9 18	4 11	7 23
Canal Fulton	6 58	9 35	4 28	.....
Warwick	7 06	9 42	4 35	.....
Sterling	7 27	10 04	4 59	.....
Seville	7 33	10 10	5 05	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medina	7 55	10 30	5 26	.....
Lester	8 10	10 40	5 40	.....
Brooklyn	8 54	11 24	6 26	.....
Cleveland	9 10	11 40	6 40	.....

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 15	10 41	5 47	2 05
Grafton	8 35	10 59	6 05	2 23
Elyria	8 54	11 16	6 23	2 40
Lorain	9 10	11 30	6 37	2 55

South Bound. Main Line	1	3	5	7
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland	7 10	1 00	4 40	.....
Brooklyn	7 24	1 16	4 54	.....
Lester	8 14	2 02	5 45	.....
Medina	8 28	2 11	5 56	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seville	8 43	2 30	6 19	.....
Sterling	8 49	2 36	6 26	.....
Warwick	9 11	2 58	6 48	.....
Canal Fulton	9 18	3 05	6 56	.....
Massillon	9 39	3 28	7 16	6 30
Justus	9 58	3 40	7 31	6 46
Canal Dover	10 26	4 11	8 01	7 16
N Philadelphia	10 33	4 18	8 08	7 23
Uhrichsville	10 50	4 35	8 25	7 44
Bridgeport	1 15	6 50	.....	9 50
Bellaire	.....	7 05	.....	.....

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	7 05	1 05	4 25	9 45
Elyria	7 29	1 20	4 40	10 00
Grafton	7 41	1 38	4 56	10 16
Lester	8 00	1 57	5 15	10 35

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland at Massillon, northbound, 6:40 a. m., southbound, 8:26 p. m. Electric cars. Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martins Ferry.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. Cabrel, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

CA&C Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	2	38	28	4
	a m	p m	p m	a.m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 35	*3 10	*7 35	.....
Hudson	9 30	4 15	8 40	*10 45
AKRON ar	9 56	4 45	9 07	11 15
AKRON lv	9 56	4 45	9 07	11 15
Barberton	10 10	5 02	9 23	*11 30
ORRVILLE ar	10 48	5 40	10 00	8
ORRVILLE lv	10 50	5 45	10 10	a m
Millersburg	11 32	†6 30	10 47	†6 45
Mt. Vernon	¶12 58	.....	12 30	7 10
COLUMBUS ar	†1 10	.....	*2 00	†8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	35	3	27	7
	a m	a m	a m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	.....	*11 45	*12 35	†4 35
Mt. Vernon	.....	11 15	2 25	6 10
Millersburg	*8 50	2 35	8 55	†7 35
ORRVILLE ar	9 35	3 17	4 45	5
ORRVILLE lv	9 40	3 22	4 56	p m
Barberton	10 17	3 58	5 37	*2 10
AKRON ar	10 37	4 15	5 55	2 27
AKRON lv	10 37	4 16	6 06	2 27
Hudson	11 02	4 45	6 35	*2 53
CLEVELAND ar	†12 10	*5 40	*7 30	.....
	p m	p m	a m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 6:11 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. Ford, Gen. Pass. Agt, Pittsburg, Pa

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Dec. 7, 1899.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. M.	A 11 30	P 3 30	P. 6
Canton	5 45	8 35	P 12 01	4 19	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 55	
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	6 25	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 8.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 10 00	P 3 25	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 15	4 55	7 20
Canton	9 56	1 08	11 59	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10		6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt. 40 E. Main St.

UNDER-TAKING...

SOUTH ERIE STREET, Corner Tremont.

MR. HIGERD will give all his personal attention, and guarantees satisfaction. Night and Sunday Calls answered from the office.

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S. HIGERD, Man'gr.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

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One million bushels of cranberries are raised in this country each year.

America raises 30 bushels of corn for every one of its population and only seven bushels of wheat.

Maud S. the noted trotting mare which died a month ago, aged 26 years, lived a long life when it is considered what a fast one it was.

The grape belt on the south shore of Lake Erie produces 7,500 carloads of choice grapes annually. The vareties are mostly Concords and Isabellas.

There is some probability that a coin of the value of one-half cent will be coined by the government. There are a whole lot of men who have been wanting some such coin as this all their lives.

The wire nail, which during the past few years has entirely driven the cut nail from the market, is coming into disfavor, especially when used as a shingle nail, and the cut nail factories are starting up again.

The street fairs which are having such a run through the country are seriously menacing the life of the old county fair associations, in not a few cases the latter disposing of their property and going out of business.

There is nothing said in the Bible as to what a man should do when his neighbor's hens scratch up the garden unless it be that admonition, "As much as in you lieth, live peaceably with all men," noting the proviso "as much as in you lieth."

Sugar production has moved within the past 20 years from the tropics to the temperate zone, from the canefields to the beetfields of the north, and this in spite of the fact that a pound of cane sugar can be produced for just one-half the cost of a pound of beet sugar.

The 1,200 pound steer dresses out from 650 to 700 pounds of meat. The 500 pounds of offal, 30 years ago mostly wasted, has by reason of modern invention and methods become immensely valuable. We get butter, leather, ivory, glue, fertilizers and no end of things out of it.

Silage will take the place of roots as a succulent winter ration for all animals. It is much more cheaply and easily prepared than roots and in time will have a place on every well regulated farm in the country where stock of any kind is kept.

To establish a rural mail route the government requires that not less than 100 families shall be served, that the route be not less than 20 miles long and that not any of the road shall be doubled. It may be well for you to look over your locality and see if it can be brought under these conditions.

It has been discovered that dairy cows fed upon the tops and leaves of the sugar beet will produce a butter which is exceptionally hard and well fitted for export purposes. Some California dairies which are able to get this food for the cows have worked up quite a reputation for their butter for export purposes.

A contract was let in Delaware lately to some sportsmen, so called, to furnish a millinery house in New York with 8,000 meadowlarks, bluebirds, red winged blackbirds, crow blackbirds and small owls. These birds may be legally killed in Delaware, which is a great pity. The price paid for the birds is to be from 15 to 50 cents each. Delaware should follow the example of other states and protect her birds.

We are asked as to the relative value of good grade animals as compared with thoroughbreds for the average farmer's use to feed for the market. High grade animals, hogs or cattle, will for the use specified—viz, feeding—be found just as profitable as thoroughbreds. The latter, especially in the case of the hogs, are often bred too fine and an admixture of plebeian blood gives them a better constitution and better bone, but this must not be taken to mean that any other than a thoroughbred sire should ever be used either in stockyard or pig lot.

SEED CORN.

We examined an ear of corn last spring which had been left out on the stalk all winter and which had fallen into the mud. It had sprouted and was growing, every kernel germinating. And yet the owner of the field was having trouble with his seed corn, which he had picked before the frost came and which, as he thought, he had taken much pains to save. The corn in the field was protected by a thick husk during the winter and, hanging down by the side of the stalk, was protected from moisture and became thoroughly dry before winter set in, illustrating the bottom fact about all seed corn, which is that it must be thoroughly dry before the frost strikes it.

It is the rainfall of May which determines the yield of the hay crop.

An automobile gang plow is a coming practical farm tool for use on the large farms.

The state of Iowa paid $1,000 for a Polled Angus cow for the herd at the Ames Agricultural college.

Monthly roses—the tea roses—will do better if so planted that they are shaded from the afternoon sun.

A ton of clover hay cut at the right time and properly cured is worth as much as two tons as it is commonly secured in the clover belt.

Immense quantities of orange blossoms are shipped every winter from Florida with which to bedeck the fair brides of the north country.

Celery raised on land fertilized with the sewage from a public hospital has been found to transmit typhoid fever germs to those who used it.

Whatever the seed corn may do or not do in the way of germinating, you can safely depend upon all the weed seeds germinating in good shape.

Tennessee is now the leading state in the production of phosphate, 26,000 men being employed in quarrying the phosphate rock and preparing it for market.

English agriculture, with all its munificence of root crops, has nothing which will compare in point of economy and value as a succulent stock ration with the corn crop and the silo of America.

The wire fence has the advantage of taking up a minimum of room and of permitting the running of a fire along the fence row to get rid of foul weeds and grasses. In these particulars it is a long way ahead of the old stake and rider worm fence.

The best way we have found to get rid of the dandelions in the lawn is to watch for the coming of the circus and then offer the boys 5 cents a bushel for the dandies cut up by the roots. It is surprising what a lot of these pests one can get rid of in this way.

The men who make a success in stock breeding are those who select some one breed and stick to it, ever seeking to produce the best of which such breed may be capable. The men who fail are largely those who are always shifting around in the matter of breeds.

Oriental countries bid fair to take all the surplus cereal products of the Pacific coast in the future. The opening of this eastern market has been of immeasurable value to all the coast farmers, and indirectly to the producers of the whole country, in relieving eastern markets from the competition of the products of the coast.

While it is quite a common custom among country folk in connection with their weddings to have a list of presents given to the newly married couple published in the local paper, it is still in very bad taste, and well bred people won't do it. It withal often greatly mortifies the donors and gives rise to a whole lot of unpleasant criticism. Young lady, when you step off, don't do it.

The busy springtime is here now, perhaps the very busiest season of the whole year. If the tools were all put in order, the harness mended and oiled, the seed grain cleaned and sacked, the seed corn tested and the fences looked after during the slack days of the winter, the spring work will move along without hindrance and friction, but if all this work has been left till now a fellow is likely to be a little behindhand all summer long.

"A man who will plant a willow hedge along the highway should be sent to the penitentiary," said an indignant granger to us not long since. The willow hedge is a nuisance and no mistake. It makes the roads impassable in the winter, is a hindrance to the mud drying up in summer and is very often an eyesore by reason of the defoliation of the trees by worms. Roadside trees should be of elm, maple or ash and be planted at least 50 feet apart. So planted the highway would be uninjured and the waste land profitably utilized.

GROUNDED WIRES.

Serious losses are sustained each year by the stock raiser for want of so simple a protection as ground wires for the wire fences. A heavy discharge of electricity has been known to follow a wire fence a distance of half a mile and then jump to a herd of cattle or sheep or lot of horses standing near the fence and slaughter a number of them. This danger can be entirely prevented by attaching wires to the strands of the fence at intervals of, say, 20 rods and carrying such wires down to contact with moist earth.

SUMMER COTTAGE PLAN.

Suitable Also For a Residence Throughout the Year.

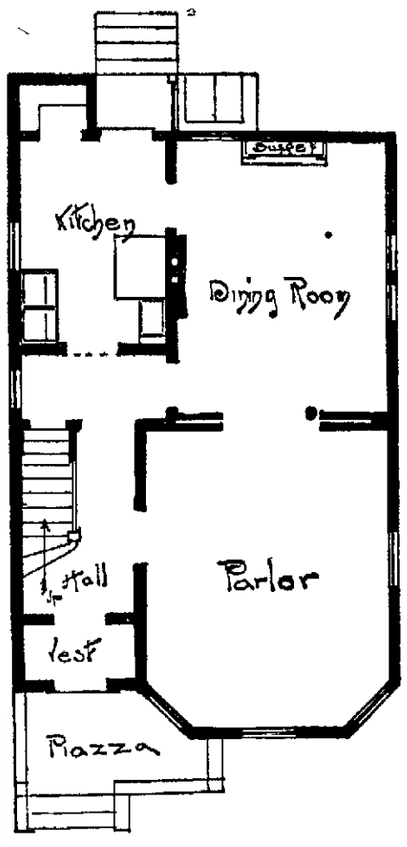
[Copyrighted, 1900, by George Hitchings, architect, 1000 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.]

This is a summer cottage, though its plan is very well adapted to year round use. You will find a great number of just such houses at any summer resort along the seashore. The general layout of the plan is very convenient. It has a

FRONT ELEVATION.

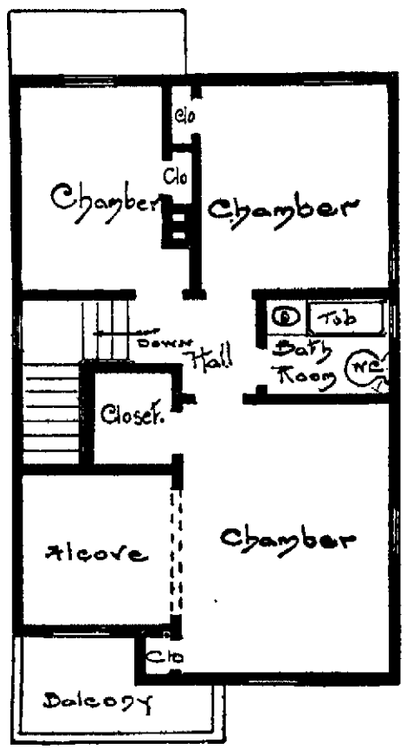
wide hall with an ornamental open staircase, parlor, dining room and kitchen on the first floor and four chambers and a bathroom on the second floor. The exterior is made quite attractive by the front and rear gables, covered with pine shingles stained moss green. The spruce shingles on the roof are stained red and the siding on the first floor yellow, with white trimming. The foundation is of Jersey hard burned brick carefully pointed up with portland cement.

This house has been built several times in various parts of the country and has



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

varied in price from $1,500 to $2,000, according to the location. These prices include heating, plumbing and mantels. It must be understood that in general the cost given does not include papering and frescoing, as the walls are usually left white for a term of six or eight months until they are thoroughly dry. The rooms on the first floor are so arranged that they may readily be thrown together when desired. The dining room has an elaborate oak mantel with bevel plate mirror, a tile hearth and a summer piece



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

complete. The kitchen has all the modern improvements—soapstone tubs, galvanized iron sink and boiler and a Perfect range.

The dimensions are 20 feet wide and 32 feet deep. The parlor is 13 feet wide and 15 feet 6 inches deep; dining room, 11 feet wide, 14 feet 6 inches deep; kitchen, 7 feet 6 inches wide, 11 feet 6 inches deep, with a large dish closet.

Walks and Drives.

Having established the house and other buildings on your premises, lay out the drives and walks, says the Philadelphia Press. Do not have a straight line or even a true arc in the whole plan. Take a long rope and throw it with a snap from point to point between the places you would connect, and you will have undulating, restful curves, nothing stiff and wearisome by reason of its stiffness. Walks must be dry. Drain them and let their foundations be porous, made of broken stone.

Building Sites.

Building sites should be clean and dry and ought also to allow abundant fresh air to all occupants of the structures erected there. Gravel and other porous soils, with permeable subsoils, are to be preferred.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Contagious Blood Poison is the most degrading and destructive of all diseases, as it vitiates and corrupts the entire system. The first sore or ulcer is followed by little red pimples on the body, mouth and throat become sore, the glands enlarge and inflame, copper colored splotches appear, and hair and eyebrows fall out. These are some of the milder symptoms; they increase in severity, finally attacking the vital organs; the body is tortured with rheumatic pains and covered with offensive eating sores.

It is a peculiar poison, and so highly contagious that an innocent person handling the same articles used by one infected with this loathsome disease, may be inoculated with the virus. It can be transmitted from parent to child, appearing as the same disease or in a modified form—like Eczema or Scrofula.

Many an old sore or stubborn skin trouble appearing in middle life, is due and traceable to blood poison contracted in early life. You may have taken potash and mercury faithfully for two or three years and thought you were cured, but you were not, for these poisonous minerals never cure this disease; they drive it from the outside, but it is doing its work on the inside, and will show up again sooner or later. You may not recognize it as the same old taint, but it is. S. S. S. has cured thousands of cases of Contagious Blood Poison, and it will cure you. It is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the only antidote for this poison. S. S. S. cleanses the blood thoroughly of every particle of the poison—there is never any return of the disease.

Mrs T. W. Lee, Montgomery, Ala., writes: "Several years ago I was inoculated with poison by a diseased nurse, who infected my baby, and for six long years I suffered untold misery. My body was covered with sores and ulcers. Several physicians treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash they gave me seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. Friends advised me to try S. S. S. I began taking it and improved from the start and a complete and perfect cure was the result."

CURE YOURSELF AT HOME.

Send for our Home Treatment book, which gives a history of the disease in all stages, and is the result of many years of close study of blood poison and actual experience in treating it. You can cure yourself perfectly and permanently at home, and your secret is your own. Should you need any information or medical advice at any time, write to our physicians. They have made a life study of blood diseases, and will give your letter prompt and careful attention. Consult them as often as you please; we make no charge whatever for this service. All correspondence is conducted in the strictest confidence.

SSS

Address, SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

THIS STORE

STANDS WITHOUT AN EQUAL

IN ACTUAL AND HONEST VALUE GIVING, proof which is forcibly demonstrated by our qualities and prices. We have added extra salesmen, and we hope to serve all promptly.

Union-made Overalls 40c

Union-made Overshirts 40c

Union-made Shirts 40c

$3,000.00
IN PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY.

A handsome hard-wood **Parlor Stand** in oak or mahogany finish, size 24x24, with purchase to the amount of $15.00.

Elegant Rocking Chair in oak or mahogany finish, brace arm, given away with purchases to the amount of $25.00.

Beautiful **ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS**, good time keepers, with purchases to the amount of $15.00

Rugs, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, Dictionaries, Etc., given away as premiums.

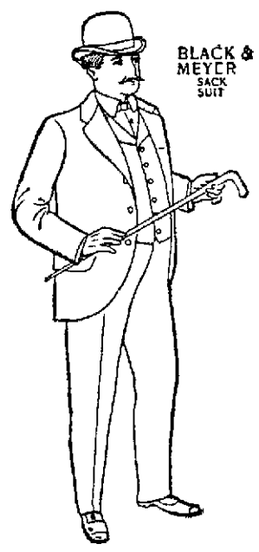
THE FIRST PENNY YOU SPEND HERE HELPS TO SECURE ANY OF THESE ELEGANT PRESENTS,

SPECIAL SALE
.....OF.....
SPRING OVERCOATS

Men's fine Spring Overcoats in Covert Cloth, Thibets, Whipcords and Cheviots, elegantly trimmed, at

$5, $6.80 and $8.80.

MEN'S
ALL WOLL WORSTED SUITS,



$4.80,

$5.80,

$6.80.

Money back if you can find the same elsewhere.

☞ Your money back for the asking, if you are not satisfied with your purchase.

BLOOMBERG BROS.

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,

CHAS. L. FRANTZ, Mgr. 14 W. Main St., Massillon.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

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The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

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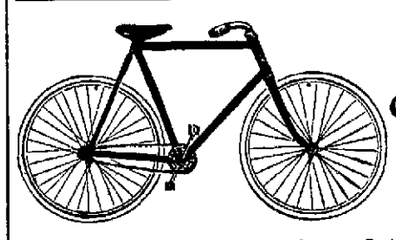
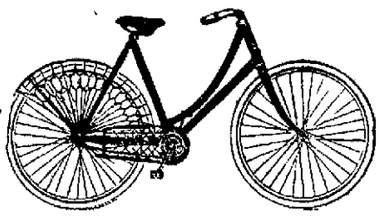


HELLO

Come in and see the new place.

New Wheels, $23, $25, $35.



I am now better equipped than any store in the city to do all kinds of Repair Work.

Now is the time to have the Automatic Coaster and Brake put on your wheel. We will put one on as cheap as any place in town.

Wheels Cleaned, Lawn Mowers Sharpened,
Gasoline Stoves, Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, Sewing Machines, Locks
Guns and Bicycles repaired

A Specialty of all Kinds of Grinding. **All Work Guaranteed.**

All the latest improvements and as cheap as any store in town.

Fine Cigars, Tobacco and Gum.

29 W. Main St. - - J. R. SMITH.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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PEACE MISSION OF BOERS

Envoys Sent to Europe and America to Seek Intervention.

KRUGER FEELS SURE OF WINNING.

So Confident That He Predicts End of War This Month—Burghers Are Making a Supreme Effort to Hold Roberts' Army In Check—Origin of Peace Mission.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Press Publishing company, New York World.]

"South Africa breeds surprises" is a local expression one hears oftenest, and President Kruger is quite confident that he is hatching a surprise that will eclipse all others, says Howard C. Hillegas, the New York World's Pretoria correspondent, writing under date of March 26. He undoubtedly believes that the Transvaal will retain independence and that the Boers will lose nothing by this war. Two weeks ago he addressed his troops in Natal in these words:

"Brothers, fight on with as much courage as you have been fighting. Continue for two months longer, and I will guarantee that we will have a peace that will be honorable."

Three days later he was in Bloemfontein and told a large crowd of burghers that the end of the war was in sight and that a settlement agreeable to both England and the republics would be effected. To the ordinary burgher these words of the president are gospel truth, and none can be found who will say that the president was trying to buoy up their spirits by false promises, for Kruger is too well known and his prophecies have always come too true for them to suspect that he would mislead them in such a way and at such a time.

President Kruger knows as well as any other person in the Transvaal—and perhaps better than anybody—that the Boers' opportunity of winning this war by force of arms long since passed. Many other leading men have realized the futility of the struggle from that point of view since the last days of last year, when Great Britain began sending her second 100,000 troops into the country. Since New Year's day the most of the intelligent Boers have realized that their chances of success were diminishing daily, yet they have continued fighting on the simple personal promise of Kruger that all things would favor the Boers in the end.

President Kruger will not say a word except to his closest friends about how he hopes to secure a settlement that will satisfy both contestants—a settlement that appears to the lay mind as inconceivable as the supposition that the British will withdraw all their forces from the country tomorrow. He will talk to newspaper men for hours on every conceivable topic except this, but to every question on this point he will reply simply, "Wait and see."

State Secretary Reitz will tell one that the president expects the war to end through the mediation or intervention of other countries, but Kruger has many secrets which are never confided to his state secretary. Dr. Leyds has always been President Kruger's "pet," according to all the officials here, and, although the majority of the Pretorians heartily dislike Leyds, "Oom Paul" has always had the fullest confidence in his abilities. In the early stages of the war the president believed that Leyds had established relations with certain courts in Europe, so that he could influence them. Although admittedly clever, Dr. Leyds, according to the estimate of capable men here, has not benefited the Transvaal an atom since the war began except in sending several thousand volunteers to assist the republican forces In other words, every one here, except President Kruger, thinks and says that Dr. Leyds' mission to Europe has been a failure.

Three months ago President Steyn suggested to Kruger that a deputation be sent to Europe and America to arouse sympathy for the Boers and, if possible, to secure intervention. Kruger replied then that Dr. Leyds was better than a dozen deputations, but two weeks ago, because of Leyds' inability to do anything of importance, the Transvaal executive gave his consent.

The German steamship Kaiser was in Delagoa bay on her way to Europe when the decision to send a deputation was reached, and three men—A. D. W. Wolmarans; a member of the Transvaal executive council; C. H. Wessels, the president of the Free State volksraad, and A. Fischer, a member of the Free State executive council—were sent to Lourenco Marques in a special train which made faster time than any other train that ever went over the road.

When the deputation left Bloemfontein, there was so little time to catch the steamship that they were sent away without instructions, and none reached them until the train arrived at Komatiepoort, on the Portuguese border. The instructions telegraphed to the deputation, if carried out by the three men, are President Kruger's only hope. If they succeeded in doing what they are sent to do, President Kruger's prophecy will be fulfilled.

The two prime objects for which the deputation was sent to Europe are to secure the joint intervention of Russia, Germany and France and, failing in that, to secure promises from those governments that they will insist that the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State shall be preserved when the republics sue for peace. In their efforts to attain these objects they are to act under the guidance of Dr. Leyds, who is to remain in the background while the actual negotiations are carried forward.

It is asserted by Mr. Reitz that the governments of France, Germany and Russia promised England to remain neutral for six months only, and the Transvaal authorities believe that the three governments have an understanding with one another that joint representations shall be made to England after that time.

The six months will have passed when the deputation reaches Europe. It is to go to Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg to lay the case of the tow republics before the governments there, to show that the republicans have fought valiantly in a just cause, but have been overwhelmed by superior numbers, and to ask for intervention.

If this plan fails, the deputation is to so interest Germany and France that they will promise to insist that the independence of the Transvaal must be recognized in the final arrangement for peace, on the grounds that French and German interests in this country would suffer if control of the goldfields fell into British hands. French and German financial interests in the goldfields are so extensive that the officials here believe that the governments at Paris and Berlin can insist upon having a word in the final settlement, whatever England may say.

The only hope the Transvaal has is reposed in the deputation, and one supreme effort is being made to prevent the British army from setting foot on Transvaal soil until Wolmarans, Wessels and Fischer have carried out their plans. Then Kruger will sue for peace and depend upon France, Germany and Russia for the assistance he requires in order that this his latest and only unfulfilled prophecy may be realized.

AN APPEAL FROM THE BOERS

Object of Their Visit to the United States.

The Boer peace envoys started recently from Rotterdam on their way to the United States, after farewell visits to Ministers Pierson and De Beaufort at The Hague. In response to the request for a final statement regarding what they have accomplished in Europe, what they hope to accomplish in America and how Secretary Hay's refusal to receive them officially will affect their mission Mr. Fischer said:

"Briefly, the object of our visit to the United States is to appeal to the government and people in order to seek the re-establishment of peace. We have thus far only visited Holland, because the people are of our race, and we wish to see the resolutions adopted at the peace conference applied in our case. We have reasons to believe that we shall not lack support here if an occasion favorable to the re-establishment of peace arises.

"Here we have only consulted friends and have obtained information. We think we shall do well to go now to the United States, a sister republic, where the people had the same struggle a century ago which our people are now having. We are going to the home of a free people. The United States are free and great above all in love of liberty and justice. We are going with the object of rectifying erroneous opinions and to make the truth known.

"Our enemies say much which they cannot prove and have thus led many into error. We are convinced that if the truth is known no civilized nation will refuse to support us. The principal charge against us is that we desired and sought the war. We will try to demonstrate the falseness of this. We only desire peace and the tranquil possession of what is as dear to us as it is to the American people—our independence without injuring the rights of other peoples.

"We do not make appeal to one or the other American parties, but to the American people as a whole, hoping that all parties will unite on this common platform, as the grandeur of the American people will be further increased if they aid a little nation in its combat for its rights and liberty.

"We hope this appeal to the government and people of the United States will not be in vain and that our way of carrying on the war has demonstrated that we have the right to demand an independent existence for our people and country in South Africa."

NOVEL PRAIRIE SCHOONER.

Vehicle That Gets Its Power From Prairie Winds.

A real prairie schooner was that described by Mr. F. W. Myer of Bonney, Brazoria county, the other day as he sat in the rotunda of the Capitol hotel, Houston. In speaking of it to a Dallas News reporter he said: "You couldn't call it an automobile, but a windmobile, because it is propelled over the prairies by the wind. A trial trip was made a few days ago, and it proved a decided success. It was made up of two pairs of wheels, the larger pair being in front and the smaller in the rear. A board platform made the floor upon which the occupants stood or sat.

"A 16 foot sail was planted in the front part of the platform, and through skillful manipulation the vehicle was enabled to travel in any direction, except straight, against the wind. The prairie road over which it traveled was not an exceptionally smooth one, but furnished a surface that enabled it to move with celerity. It carried six men on the trip. The result was so satisfactory that others will be built. The speed at times was 10 or 15 miles an hour."

A Town Moved Seven Miles.

The town of Ada in the Chickasaw nation was set on wheels and moved a distance of seven miles in a few hours the other day, says a Wichita (Kan.) dispatch to the Chicago Record. Ada wanted a railroad, and not being able to get it they moved to the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad. There were 200 houses and 800 people in the town. Business was carried on en route.

WELCOME TO BOERS.

Commissioners to Be Treated as Was Kossuth.

STATESMEN ARE TO PARTICIPATE.

A Big Massmeeting to Be Held in Washington—New York Aldermen Voted to Have a Committee Welcome Commissioners—Denounced by Brice.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A meeting was held at the house of Congressman Sulzer to arrange for the reception of the Boer peace envoys, now on their way to the United States from Holland. The meeting included a considerable number of senators and representatives, as well as Washingtonians.

It was decided that the Boer delegation should be accorded a reception similar to those tendered Layfayette, Kossuth and Parnell. A big demonstration is to be organized in their honor. The Grand Opera house has been secured for Sunday, May 20, and public addresses of a non-partisan nature will be delivered by prominent men.

Mr. Sulzer was chosen chairman of this committtee, which includes, so far as it has been completed, Senators Teller, Allen, Mason, Hale, Wellington, Tillman, Hoar, Cockrell and Heitfeld, and Representatives William Alden Smith, Finley, Cox, Kleberg, McCall, Wachter, Shafroth, Champ Clark, DeArmond and Chanler, General J. B. Henderson, J. J. Fitzgerald, Louis Schade and General William Birney.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A committee, which has been working in this city in the interest of the Boer republics, called on Mayor Van Wyck and asked him to officially welcome the peace delegates of the Transvaal, who are now on their way to this country. This he said he would do at his office, but would not appoint a committee to welcome foreigners, this being his attitude in the past.

Later the committee went before the board of aldermen and asked that body to appoint a reception committee. The board adopted a resolution providing for a welcoming committee of 30, to be composed of 15 aldermen and 15 members of the municipal council. The resolution as adopted declared "that the municipal assembly of the city of New York hereby extends welcome to said delegates of the South African republics and tenders them the assurance of the earnest sympathy of the people of the city of New York in the noble struggle against the aggression of the powerful Great Britain."

Stewart M. Brice objected to its consideration.

"I think the council should be inoculated for hysteria," he shouted. "We ought to sympathize with England, that stood by us at Manila when Germany and the world wanted to pound us, instead of sympathizing with a lot of nuts down in South Africa that never heard of America."

"The gentleman is out of order," said Vice President Oakley, who was in the chair. "The question is——"

"Question nothing. There is no question about it. You are a lot of fools," roared Mr. Brice.

All the members voted for the resolution except Mr. Brice.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

The Prolonged Dullness on the Stock Exchange Gave Way to Active Liquidation.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The prolonged dullness on the Stock exchange gave way to an outburst of active liquidation and prices suffered severely as a result. In the railroad list losses of between 1 and 2 points are the rule and in many active stocks they exceed that. Baltimore and Ohio common stock lost over 6 points and closed at the lowest, while the preferred is 3¾ lower than Tuesday's close.

Liquidation of long stocks was clearly in evidence. The large offerings in one of stocks in the railroad group which were a feature yesterday and which were believed to be the letting go of speculative accounts by large interests were evidently the forerunners of today's liquidation. The weekly statistics of railroad traffic, made up at Chicago, and published after yesterday's market was closed, were sufficient explanation of the selling. They demonstrated that the reactionary tendency of business has begun to have a marked effect on railroad traffic, as it has been feared it would.

The necessity, which is now clear, of a reduction of prices throughout the business world in order to induce sufficient consumptive demand to absorb the largely increased production, gave occasion for depressing opinions of the outlook. Fears are felt that a readjustment of wages and a course of labor troubles will result. Not much attention was paid to the question of further gold exports, as the money markets show no effect of apprehension on that score, nor on that of the cessation of the outgo to the market from the subtreasury.

HOTEL MALICIOUSLY BURNED.

Two Persons Perished and Possibly Also Another.

GENESEO, N. Y., May 9.—The American hotel here was destroyed by fire. The bodies of Lafayette Carney and Sherman Deboray, of West Sparta, were found. It is thought a woman also lost her life, but her identity is unknown and her body was not found.

Miss Schreiner, a waitress, said she was awakened by hearing two men plotting to set fire to the hotel. The men were in an alley that runs along the side of the building. She arose and saw the men running away, and almost immediately the building was discovered to be on fire. The financial loss is $15,000.

Comprehensive.

On a tombstone in an old New England churchyard there is an epitaph which never fails to bring a smile to the face of the reader:

"To the memory of Ann Sophia and Julia Hattie, his two wives, this stone is erected by their grateful widower, James B. Rollins. They made home pleasant."—Woman's Journal.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1135 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a lingering cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure: "It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I have scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the universe." So will everyone who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters; and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and I feel it a duty to another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts; guaranteed, at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Editor's Awful Plight.

F. M. Higgins, editor, Seneca, Ill., was afflicted for years with piles that no doctor or remedy helped until he tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve. He writes two boxes wholly cured him. It's the surest pile cure on earth and the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggists.

Two Fast Trains Daily to Portland, Or.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. "The Overland Limited" leaves 6:30 p m., equipped with Pullman sleeping cars, tourist cars, free reclining chair cars, buffet library cars. All meals in dining cars. "Pacific Express" leaves 10:30 p m. with similar equipment. No change of cars. Fastest time. Unequaled service. The best of everything. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western Railway, or address D. W. Aldridge, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, O

Excursions to Cincinnati, the "Queen City" of Ohio, via Pennsylvania Lines.

May 21 and 22 for national convention Luther League of Cincinnati, excursion tickets non-transferable form will be sold to Cincinnati via Pennsylvania Lines, valid for return trip Friday, May 25, inclusive.

PURE BLOOD

Pure blood means life, health, vigor—no room for disease where the veins are filled with rich, red corpuscles.

Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher

Makes pure blood—cures scrofula, erysipelas, pimples, boils, sore eyes, scald head—blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:

MESSOPOTAMIA, Ohio.
Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher worked wonders with me. I have been troubled with *Scrofula for thirty years* but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time It's wonderful.
C. W. LINSCOTT.

W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists, $1.00.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Andrew Bamberger, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 5th day of May, 1900.
GUSTAVUS G. PAUL,
Administrator, with the will annexed.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	109	114	109	113⅝
American Tobacco	99⅛	100⅝	98⅛	100⅜
Atchison (Pfd.)	67¾	68⅜	67⅛	66⅝
C. B. & Q.	128¾	134½	128⅝	124
Federal Steel	38	39¼	37⅞	39
U. S. Leather (pfd)	69⅝	70½	69⅝	69⅝
Manhattan	91⅝	93⅛	90⅝	91⅞
Missouri Pacific	54½	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛
Louisville & Nashville	79⅝	79⅝	78⅛	79⅛
Northern Pacific (pfd)	75	75	74⅛	74⅝

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	65⅞	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛
July	67⅜	67⅛	67	67⅛
Corn.				
May	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝
July	29⅛	29⅛	38⅝	38⅝
Oats.				
May	23⅛	23⅝	22⅛	22⅝
July	23⅜	23⅜	22⅛	22⅝
Pork				
July and	11 62	11 77	11 55	11 65
July	6 80	6 95	6 85	6 87

CHICAGO, May 9.—[By Associated Press]—Cattle steady; steers, $4 85@$5.65; hogs higher, $4 95@$5 37½.

TOLEDO, May 9.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 74

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, May 8.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 70@71c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 45@45½c; No. 3 yellow ear, 46½@47c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 31½@32c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c; extra No. 3 white, 29@29½c; regular No 3, 28@29c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15.75@16 00; No. 2 do, $14.75@15.25; packing hay, $7.75@8.00; No. 1 clover mixed, $14.25@14.75; No. 1 clover, $14.00@14.50; loose, from wagon, $16 50@17.00.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23@23½c; creamery Elgin, 22@22½c; Ohio, 19½@20c; dairy, 17@18c; low grades, 12@13c.

EGGS—Fresh, nearby, 12@13c; duck eggs, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 10¾@11c; three quarters, 10@10¼c; New York state, full cream, new, 11@11½c; Ohio Swiss, 12½@13½c; Wisconsin, 14½@15c; 5-pound brick cheese, 13@13½c; limburger, new, 13@13½c.

POULTRY — Chickens, live, small, 55@60c large, 70@80c per pair; live geese, 75c@$1.00 per pair; turkeys, 10@11c; dressed, 14@15c a pound; ducks, dressed, 15@16c a pound; live, 75c@$1.00 per pair.

PITTSBURG, May 8.

CATTLE—Receipts light; market steady at yesterday's quotations. We quote following prices: Extra heavy, $5.40@5 60; prime, $5.20@5.40; good, $5 00@5 20; tidy, $4.85@5.00; fair $4.60@4.80; good butchers', $4.00@4.30; common $3 25@3 80; heifers, $3 50@4.75; oxen, $2.50@4.75; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.25; common to good fat cows, $2.00@4.25; good fresh cows, $40.00@50.00; fair cows and springers, $25.00@35.00; bologna cows, $10.00@18.00.

HOGS—Receipts light; market slow. We quote: Extra heavies, $5.40@5.45; mediums, $5.35@5.40; heavy Yorkers, $5.30@5.35; light Yorkers, $5.20@5.25; pigs, $4.90@5.05; skips, $3.50@4.50; roughs, $3 50@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply was fair; market steady. We quote as follows: Choice wethers, $5 20@5.30; good, $5.05@5.15; fair mixed, $4.20@4.95; common, $2 50@3.50; choice lambs, $6 25@6.50; common to good, $3.50@6 15; veal calves, $6.00@6.25; heavy and thin, $4.00@4.50.

CINCINNATI, May 8.

HOGS—Market easy; lower at $4 25@5.32½.

CATTLE—Market steady at $3.40@5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong at $3 25@4.75. Lambs—Market stronger at $4.50@6.35.

NEW YORK, May 8.

WHEAT—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, 80½c f. o. b. afloat, No. 2 red, 77½c in elevator; No. 1 northern Duluth, 76½c f. o. b. afloat to arrive; No 1 hard Duluth, 78½c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market easier, No. 2, 44⅜c f. o. b. afloat and 44c in elevator.

OATS—Spot market easier; No. 2, 27¾c; No. 3, 27c, No. 2 white, 29½c, No. 3 white, 28½c; track mixed western, 27½@29c, track white, 28½@29¾c.

CATTLE—Nothing doing; nominally steady; cables quoted live cattle firm; American refrigerator beef higher at 9¾c per pound; exports to-morrow, 652 quarters of beef.

SHEEP—Steady.

CALVES—One car on sale.

LAMBS—Culls sold at $5.25; nominally steady for all sorts.

Excursion Rates to Columbus via Pennsylvania Lines, May 23d and 24th.

Prohibition state convention will assemble at Columbus May 24th, and low rate round trip non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold Wednesday, May 23d, and Thursday, May 24th, from Pennsylvania lines ticket stations in Ohio to the capital city, valid for the return trip until Saturday, May 26th.

Personal.

If you are constipated and troubled with bad digestion, nausea, dull headache, dizziness or foul breath we recommend as the best remedy we know of a little pill called "Green Mountain Pearls." We guarantee that they will relieve you, and they won't gripe. We sell a box of forty for 25 cents.

Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

Attention Horsemen

Two Fine Stallions,

The property of Bell Brothers, Wooster, Ohio,
will make the season of 1900 at our barns 1½ miles northeast of Dalton, O.

One of these horses is a dapple gray draft horse weighing 2000 lbs. The other is a black imported French coach horse, with fine finish, action and style.

For terms and particulars, call on or address,

L. S. RUDY,
Dalton, O.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	72
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	40–45
Oats	28–30
Clover Seed	4 00–4 25
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 30
Rye, per bu.	40–50
Barley	40–48
Flax seed	1 25
Wool (unwashed, fine)	14–15½
Wool (unwashed, medium)	20–21
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel	35
Beets, per bushel	50
Apples	1 00–1 50
Cabbage, per pound	03
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	1 00
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	15–16
Eggs	10
Chickens, live, per pound	07
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	10
Turkeys, dressed	12
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	07
Lard	07
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	85
Middlings per 100 lbs.	90

"New York City, May 1st, 1900."

"WILL SHIP AT YOUR PRICE"

The above telegram closed the BIG DEAL. Our offer on a whole car load of FINE CARPETS was accepted. They are being unloaded and rolled into the BEE HIVE CARPET HALL now. They will be ready for inspection on

Saturday Morning, May 12,

when the great sale on them will be commenced.

....Somebody Was Unfortunate....

(in this state too). The New York house had to take them back (not to New York) Ohio still held them. They are a

Fine Lot of Superior Carpets

Composed of Brussels, Velvets and Royal Axminsters. We guarantee them right in every respect, except the price, that will be TOO LOW.

Our regular stock will not be included in this Special Sale, and there will be no more like them when they are gone.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

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